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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Five transports were sent on Wednesday to Alvali under the leadership of an American torpedo boat to transport here the many thousands of refugees still left behind. The Turks opened fire upon them, it is reported, but after negotiations the Red Cross

carry on the evacuating operations. The refugees, it is hoped, will reach here today.

The Turkish papers in Smyrna which noted the arrival of Franklin Bouillon give evidence that the French, and especially their new representative, are apprehensive lest the Kemalists should commit some headstrong act which would endanger the advantages they have won. The French interests are now in full swing to bring to a conclusion the sad role they have assumed in the Near East.

Greeks Appeal to America

ATHENS, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press).—A delegation of Greek deputies representing districts of Thrace visited Jefferson Caffery, the American Chargé d'Affaires, yesterday and asked him to transmit a request to Washington that the American Government use its influence with the allied governments to revise the proposed Turkish-Greek peace terms and especially to keep the Turks out of Thrace.

If the Turks were permitted to enter Thrace, then the delegation wanted the United States to use its influence to secure measures for protection of the Grecian population by a permanent allied gendarmerie.

Former King at Palermo

ROME, Oct. 6.—Former King Constantine desires to spend a few weeks at Palermo. His secretaries yesterday spent a busy day trying to find a palace in which to lodge the sovereign. He will probably reside in the picturesque Villa Igea, which has 200 rooms. The villa is temporarily closed. It is situated in a beautiful park. Yesterday the former sovereign motored through the streets, visited a Greek family named Kops, and returned later to the vessel on which he arrived.

BOLSHEVIST HAND SEEN IN THE POLICY PURSUED BY TURKS

(Continued from Page 1)

us a clue to the Kemalists' pretensions. These reports claimed the installation of an Ottoman civil administration in Thrace and Constantinople, eventual military and naval control in all Turkish territory, including the capital, in return for which the neutral zone would be evacuated.

Turkish policy rests on force and there is still a lingering hope that political results may be extracted at the sword's point. They wish to go into the conference with their conquests guaranteed in armistice terms. It may be said at once that, apart from possible concessions in respect of the administration of Thrace, the British Government is indisposed to climb down. Indeed it is difficult to see how it could do so without prejudicing international interests. The net position today is that the situation is again grave, but we may hope that with the exercise of patience the Oriental mind moves slowly—the difficulties will yet be successfully overcome.

We prefer, for the time being, to retain our optimism. Side by side with the crisis at Mudania comes the summary reply of the Ankara Assembly to the Allies' note of Sept. 23. It is a witty document which, beyond its acceptance of the proposed conference, does not assist a solution of the problems involved. In fact, it leaves them precisely where they were. Turkey agrees to the freedom of the Dardanelles in the abstract, but the same time hopes to succeed, by insidious means, in securing that position at Constantinople which Imperial Russia unsuccessfully sought with such persistence during the whole of the past century.

Why the French continue to refuse to see these untoward possibilities it is difficult to understand. Fortunately they are fully recognized in London where it is still hoped they will eventually be recognized on the continent.

DISMAY IN FRANCE OVER TURKISH NOTE

(Continued from Page 1)

the liberty of the Straits is an essential part of the peace-making. It is of vital importance and the Turkish note is not regarded as reassuring.

The further demand for the admission of Russia, Ukraine and Georgia to the peace conference, which the Nationalists ask should be held at Smyrna and not at Venice, is badly received in France. In spite of recent developments in French policy, France is not yet prepared to admit the present Moscow Government to such a diplomatic conference and the objections to the countries mentioned are obvious. On all these grounds there is cause for considerable anxiety and the emotion which seized London late last night has reached Paris today.

CRUSADE ON "CAR-HOPPING"

Members of the Boston police force are today actively enforcing an imperative order from Michael H. Crowley, Superintendent of Police, against boys and girls who venture, binnivied to ride on the rear of motor trucks, clinging to the spare tire on pleasure cars, or even hanging to meager support on the back of street cars. This is the fourth order issued by Mr. Crowley with respect to this practice and it has now assumed the proportions of a crusade. The order is being read to teamsters and motor truck drivers and their co-operation is being enlisted.

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INDUSTRY USURPS POWER OF GERMAN STATE OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

pointed powers of the "fourteen points" laid down by Woodrow Wilson, whereas, in the final analysis, the peace was not made on that basis. They still believe, in the main, in the reports and the official statements printed in the German press during the war, when many of the keenest thoughts in Europe were engaged in the work of propaganda. The news printed in the foreign press and the official statements by foreign powers during the war are, curiously enough, held by the great majority of the German people to have been propaganda or just plain falsehoods, but not so that of Germany. Indeed, many Germans sincerely believe that the war was forced on Germany at a time when she was not prepared for it. Therefore they feel that every penny paid for reparation goes to an unjust cause—is a giving up by them of that which they urgently require for their own well-being and happiness.

Affairs Across Rhine

The great mass of people here know nothing of the real state of affairs across the Rhine. Their fields are cultivated, their villages are peaceful and quiet, their factories are busy, every wheel of their industry is turning, there is no unemployment. Their slogan is "Work, work, work." They have no real knowledge of the devastation in France and Belgium, of the unemployment in England and in the United States which is to many of them a land where everyone has plenty, where there is no suffering, no poverty—an El Dorado, so to speak. They are unable to put themselves in the position of the French or Belgian peasant or man whose home has been razed by shell fire, of the people whose fields for 4½ years were plowed only by the hoofs of war horses.

Wage of Laborer

They know little, or they know only what the German press tells them, of the actual state of affairs, political and economic, in the rest of Europe outside of Austria—or, at least, their conception and understanding of these affairs are quite different from those of America and western Europe. And it should be said in passing that the press of Germany, like a big part of the press of America, looks for the sensational, for that which appeals to human passions. The thought it conveys is a national—not an international—one.

All these things enter into the whole. They are the "high spots" of a complicated situation. There is no denying them. The average German has a few marks—perhaps many Germans possess more marks than they have money in—yet these marks now will not buy anything, whereas before the war a few marks would buy much.

And, what is most important, the wage of the laborer, while higher than it ever was before, shows no signs of keeping pace with the rapidly advancing cost of living. Today there is a small margin in favor of the working man. He earns a few marks more than the cost of his food, clothing and shelter, but the margin is small—is constantly diminishing. Not many workers have enough meat for the family. When this is the case, the meat is for the man—not for the wife and children. In many instances, the man has meat only once a week. Among the higher classes there is no meat. It is this class—formerly wealthy—that is knowing the greatest misery of the reconstruction time.

TENANT'S APPEAL STAYS RENT RAISE

Nor Will He Be Obligated to Vacate as Landlord Ordered

Charge that he was ordered to vacate his apartment because he sought appeal from an increase in rent was made by Richard Tuson of 33 West Tremlett Street, Dorchester, against his landlord, Henry L. F. Naber, at a hearing today before the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life. The commission brought about an agreement that Mr. Tuson should remain in his apartment until May 1 unless he found another residence, and that his rent should not be increased.

According to testimony introduced, Mr. Tuson paid \$25 a month rent five years ago. This gradually was increased to \$37.50. Recently, an increase to \$40 was asked, and from this the tenant appealed to the commission. Because of this, he asserted, he was ordered to vacate.

Since this order was given, Mr. Tuson showed by evidence submitted that attempt had been made to obtain another apartment through advertisement. Among the replies he received to his advertisement was one from his landlord stating that the apartment in West Tremlett Street was vacant to rent at \$40. This letter stated that the apartment was modern and would be vacant on Oct. 1, but that "no Jewish people are wanted."

Herbert Ellis, chairman of the rent and housing commission of the City of Boston, stated that Mr. Naber refused to give the commission any information concerning the operating expenses of the property. According to the landlord, the house is assessed for \$8000, and figuring by the commission showed the landlord's profit amounted to 18 per cent.

FINAL PLANS FOR DEBATE

The international debate between teams representing Harvard University and Oxford University, England, which will take place in Symphony Hall, Boston Monday night will be presided over by Samuel W. McCall, former Governor of Massachusetts. Arrangements for the debate will be discussed at a conference Mr. McCall will hold with representatives of both teams, tomorrow night at the Union Club.

DRYS ARRANGE FOR DEBATE WITH WETS

Series to Open at Attleboro With Bay State Enforcement Code Basis of Arguments

Debates on the state prohibition enforcement code to be placed before Massachusetts voters on Nov. 7, between the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League and the Constitutional Liberty League of Boston, wet leaders in the fight against ratification of the code, will be opened officially in Attleboro, Mass., Tuesday evening at 7:30 in the Attleboro Opera House. Other debates, arrangements for which have not yet been completed, will be held in various parts of the State, and provided the liquor interests are able to furnish valid arguments against the law, are expected to attract widespread attention and interest.

The first debate was arranged before the Constitutional Liberty League issued its challenge for a series of debates which was so eagerly accepted by the anti-saloon forces. It was an outgrowth of the efforts of the local committee in Attleboro of the Citizens' Alliance, the arm of the Anti-Saloon League and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which is leading the pro-ratification campaign. In this debate, Alexander Whiteside will be furnished by the liquor men to uphold the negative of the question, "Shall the enforcement code passed by the Legislature be approved?" while Boyd P. Doty, general counsel of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, soon to take office as general counsel for the World League Against Alcoholism, will represent the drys.

Debate to Last For an Hour

This debate will last for an hour and 40 minutes straight talking time. Mr. Doty will open the affirmative side, speaking for 30 minutes. He will be followed by Mr. Whiteside, who will be given 20 minutes for rebuttal, after which Mr. Doty will conclude within the same length of time. Much local attention is being given to the debate, and a large attendance is expected.

According to developments in the first debate, rules for the others will be made. A committee of one from the two leagues will meet either just before the debate or later, to discuss rules which shall govern all other debates. In this connection, the Anti-Saloon League this morning received the following letter from Francis Reginald Bangs, secretary of the wet organization:

I have your letter of Oct. 4th and note that the Anti-Saloon League will join the Constitutional Liberty League as a basis of joint action. I am a member of the Massachusetts Volstead Enforcement Law. You say nothing in your letter in regard to the condition of the law, namely that the debaters on both sides should either be unpaid workers or that the chairman at each meeting should announce that any debater was paid. I presume you mean our representative to take this up with Mr. Doty.

I will arrange to have our committee get in touch with Mr. Doty, Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Not Interested in That Method

In reference to your remarks about no argument against the law having been filed by our league with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which you say has prevented having an argument on your side mailed to the voters, I beg to say if you regard that as an important method of getting information to the voters, you could mail such a statement yourselves. Your league has never lacked funds yet for any of its purposes and I presume you could readily finance the mailing of such a statement.

The reply of the Anti-Saloon League, written by George S. Gordon, associate superintendent, follows:

So far as the arrangements for the debates are concerned, we accept your statement as in accord with our understanding. In your letter you say in regard to your failure to file the arguments against the law with the Secretary of the Commonwealth that we are not prevented thereby from having the arguments on our side mailed to the voters, and then you say:

"I beg to say if you regard that as an important method of getting information to the voters, you could mail such a statement yourselves. Your league has never lacked funds yet for any of its purposes, and I presume you could readily finance the mailing of such a statement."

Frank Answer Is Desired

Would you mind telling us frankly why you failed to avail yourselves of the gratuitous publicity afforded by the Commonwealth through its instruction to the voters, mailed to all the electorate before the state election, thus giving the Anti-Saloon League the same opportunity as yourselves, and also the voters the chance to know what the issues are?

A conservative estimate shows that it would cost us \$45,000 to send out a single statement of arguments to the voters. The Anti-Saloon League cannot afford to pay for newspaper advertising to ask for any such sum. Your organization apparently has sufficient income to publish expensive advertising not only in behalf of its arguments but to obtain money for its organization work.

Graphic Details Given

Wilbur LaRoe Jr., counsel for the complainants, then asked the witness for data on the import trade handled by the Boston & Maine through the Port of Boston. The answer was illuminating. Mr. Lamour presented the facts for the month of September, 1922. He brought out that 3.4 per cent of the import traffic handled by the Boston & Maine went to Central Freight Association territory. Mr. LaRoe asked him to cite the nature of this freight. Mr. Lamour read a list of shipments. It was carload lots and partial carloads, shipped here and there in the middle west. In nature of shipments it varied from old rope and old grease to garden

EMPTY PIERS LAID TO RATE INEQUALITY

Boston Rail Men Blame Differential for Steady Revenue Decline—Traffic Falls Off

Partially filled freight elevators and terminal facilities, empty piers, and railroads operating under tremendous disadvantages for lack of freight, was the picture painted today of the Port of Boston by statistics and testimony introduced at the hearing at the Massachusetts State House before Charles F. Gerry, attorney-examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on the petition of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for the removal of the differential export and import rail rates against New England ports.

Testimony given by officials of the Boston & Maine railroad sheds great light on the commercial condition of the port of Boston. It brought out that the financial condition of the railroad is in no small measure caused by the rate disadvantages. It contained statistics which showed a steady and amazing decline in revenues, in volume of freight and in the quality of shipments through the port.

New York to Be Heard

At the opening of the hearing the examiner ruled to admit the intervening petitions of the New York Produce Exchange and the Merchants Association of New York. Their admission had been objected to by counsel for the defendants on the ground that they unduly broadened the issue by making New York interests a party to the petition for equalization when the original complaint was made only in the interests of New England. Mr. Gerry ruled that they did not broaden the issue, but protected the right of New York as interested parties to the issue.

The first witness was Gorrie Fort, vice-president and traffic manager of the Boston & Maine. In the course of his examination and cross-examination it was brought out that agents of the railroad in the west are unable to get freight through Boston because of the differentials. Mr. Fort emphasized that equalization is essential to the prosperity of New England, and asserted that where it is necessary to depress rail rates to prevent discrimination, he favors it. Increase in the use of elevators and terminal facilities would mean no loss in revenue and the railroad would be justified in handling more traffic at a reduced rate.

Deficits Are Shown

An illuminating picture of the financial condition of the Boston & Maine Railroad was given by Dwight S. Brigham, assistant to the president of the road. He read a statement of the situation which showed that in only one year of the last 10 was there a surplus adequate to meet reasonable return on investment and depreciation charges. The list was one largely of deficits with occasional scant surpluses.

In order to pay a return on investment and keep up the property, Mr. Brigham said, there must be a wider margin between revenues and expenditures. This can only come through greater efficiency in freight traffic, and the differential places an obstacle in the way of this. In cross-examination, Henry W. Bille, counsel for the Pennsylvania railroad, brought out that New England does not produce material that goes to make up heavy rail traffic, but does turn out high-grade manufactures. Asked by Mr. Gerry how New England would benefit from greater heavy traffic from the Central Freight Association territory, Mr. Brigham declared that the entire section would benefit by a better service made possible by greater volume of business.

The most graphic picture of the conditions of the traffic through the port of Boston was brought out in the testimony of William T. Lamour, freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine. He said that the terminals of the road were not 50 per cent in use, either for import or export tonnage. There is no doubt of the capacity of the port to handle more grain and other products, he declared.

He emphasized the difficulty of obtaining freight from the west, attributing this partly to the fact that ocean rates no longer give Boston any rate advantage. He testified that he knows of no rates from or to the Central Freight Association territory to New England which take cognizance of distance.

Graphic Details Given

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Wage Negotiations Broken Off in Canada

By The Associated Press
Montreal, Oct. 6
NEGOTIATIONS that have been in progress for the last three days between representatives of Canadian railway and shipmen over wage questions were broken off today. Both sides issued statements saying it was impossible to reach an agreement.

It included a carload of grainstubs and another of monuments. "It is, then, typical of the condition which the Port of Boston and the Boston & Maine finds itself with regard to handling import trade through this great port," Mr. LaRoe demanded.

"It is," the witness replied. In his cross-examination of Mr. Lamour, Mr. Bille took occasion to emphasize that New England and Boston found themselves at a disadvantage because of the higher ocean

Western Freight Declines

J. N. Coll and H. S. Garvey, freight solicitors for the Boston & Maine testified to the difficulty of obtaining freight to be shipped from the west through the Port of Boston. Under cross-examination by Mr. Bille they admitted that better facilities and more frequent sailings at the Port of New York were active factors in giving New York an advantage.

Export and import conditions with regard to wool were described by H. A. Davis, freight manager for the Boston Wool Trade Association. He brought out that the bulk of the wool coming into New England is consumed locally, and that the majority of ships delivering wool leave Boston empty for lack of outgoing cargoes. At the noon recess there were still 12 witnesses to be put on by the complainants. Mr. LaRoe announced in answer to a question of the examiner. He said that the case cannot be completed today, but probably can be brought to a close tomorrow. With adjournment of the complainants' case here, hearing will be transferred to Washington, opening on Nov. 13. Hearing will subsequently be held in Philadelphia to accommodate interests in that city and in Baltimore.

LITHUANIA WILL HOLD ELECTION NEXT WEEK

KOWNO, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—Elections to the Lithuanian Sejm will be held on Oct. 10 and 11. The Jewish National Council has addressed a circular to all Jewish communities asking them to see that all Jews entitled to the vote are entered on the list of electors. The elections will be held on the proportional representation system, it is pointed out that it is essential that every Jewish voter cast his ballot.

Negotiations are being conducted with a view to submitting one list of Jewish national candidates. Despite these negotiations, however, it seems that the Right and the Extreme Left groups will contest the elections independently.

48-HOUR LAW PASSED IN NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 22 (Special Correspondence).—After a stormy session, which included an all-night sitting and bitter opposition at every step, the Eight-Hour Bill was carried through its final stages by a majority of 41 to 27.

The bill restores the eight-hour working day, which was in vogue prior to the advent of the Labor Party to power. It makes the working week 48 hours instead of 44. A few finishing touches may be added during the passage of the bill through the legislative council. This is the most important measure passed since the accession to power of the present Government.

VERACRUZ OIL SUIT BROUGHT

VERACRUZ, Oct. 6.—Suit has been filed by the Transcontinental Oil Company against the State of Veracruz to test the constitutionality of the recent decree putting into effect taxation of oil production and of the property of oil companies. The company asks an injunction against the decree.

"NAVY DAY" IS PROCLAIMED

Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, at the suggestion of the Navy League of the United States, has proclaimed that Friday, Oct. 27, be observed as "Navy Day" in the State. He requests that on this day special attention be called to the services the United States Navy has rendered the Nation in time of peace as well as in war.

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NEW SITUATION IN NEAR EAST HAS EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE

Rejoicings of Nation's Industry at Passing of Crisis Some-what Tempered—Country's Business Analyzed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 6.—Today's news from the Near East caused a sudden reversal of the more hopeful outlook which, during the week, has been modestly reflected on the stock exchange and trade generally. A good deal of expense already has been incurred through the crisis, and much more may be in the future. This consideration has somewhat tempered the rejoicings of industry and finance (which have never ceased to call for governmental economy as the chief aid to a revival) at the national revenue surplus of £56,000,000 for the half year just ended. It is also realized that the first half year's figures are no basis for an estimate of the second.

Revelation of the losses incurred in state trading has also strengthened the demand for the strictest control of finances. The overpayment of a firm of importers by £250,000 "by an oversight" a heavy loss on the realization of stocks of currants, about £5,750,000 on bacon and many other items form a record. The story told in the auditor general's report only comes up to the mark of last year and the public fears more shocks are yet to come.

Blow to Mine Nationalization

These revelations are yet another blow to the nationalization of mines, which is still officially the objective (although fast receding into the background) of the British coal miners, who conferred fruitlessly with the owners yesterday on the question of wages. Amidst clouds of propaganda emitted by both parties, the facts emerge that something like 700,000 miners are worse off than before the war, and that the profits do not offer any scope for further concessions by the employers.

The home demand for industrial coal is in no way so strong as the foreign demand and means the suggestion of an increase in price to the British consumer which cannot be accepted. Any tampering with price levels will have a serious effect on trade, particularly on the iron and steel trade, which maintained its recent improvement during the present week. The number of furnaces in blast is slowly creeping up, the total now standing at 140, compared with 90 in January and 77 in December. The index for the imports of iron ore for the first eight months of the year was 41, compared with 25 last year, and the exports of iron and steel were 61, compared with 30 for last year. Points only below the figure for 1920. Heavy advances in production costs or renewed German dumping (which, despite the abnormal exchange, experts consider unlikely) are the chief dangers which threaten the slow return to prosperity.

United Steel's Losses

What industry has experienced is shown by the loss of over £500,000 for the year ended June 30 by the United Steel Companies, one of the most important combinations in the country. The demands continue for further reductions in freight rates on the railroads—the organization of which to date, since April of last year, effected a saving of £25,000,000 in wage decreases. The tale of last year's slump incidentally is told tersely enough in the traffic returns just issued, showing that in 1921 the quantity of freight conveyed fell by over 100,000,000 tons compared with 1920. Comparatively little fresh capital is yet going into the industry.

Of total of £404,000,000 subscribed for in Great Britain up to and including September, 87 per cent went to Government and municipal loans. New capital issues for last month, excluding Government loans, were only a



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400 WASHINGTON STREET
"The Old House with the Young Spirit"
BOSTON

\$5,000,000,000 BILL FOR DRINK PREDICTED IF WETS WIN DRIVE FOR BEER AND WINE

(Continued from Page 1)

signed petition to Congress protesting against the sale of a medicinal beer bill said: "Malt liquors serve no medicinal purpose which cannot be satisfactorily met in other ways, and that without the danger of cultivating the beverage use of an alcoholic liquor."

Beer has never been recognized as a medicine. It has no such status in law, or tradition. It is not listed at all in the United States pharmacopoeia, the standard authority in the practice of medicine, nor is its use advocated in any textbooks generally accepted by the medical profession.

Mr. Anderson Assails Candidate
William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League, in his first public address since the Republican and Democratic State conventions declared that "citizens of New York State are confronted with a square issue of respect for law and orderly government against anarchy and nullification."

Gov. Nathan L. Miller, not a prohibitionist, but honest, intelligent and courageous enough to stand for the law and enforcement of Federal law duly enacted, brought about the repeal of the vicious state measure which Governor Smith had promised and signed in violation of his oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States.

The former Governor, who has prated of his Americanism, is today trying to help the brewers of Britain and the wine interests of France, Spain and Italy to prove that a democracy is incapable of making good on the moral convictions of its citizens.

If the Democratic platform had declared for amendment of the Constitution it would have been honest and courageous. Under the domination of former Governor Smith, committed two offenses: (1) It is trying to undo the work of the State Legislature, which is preposterous and the former of which is lawless if not positively criminal in its intent.

Trick Seen in Nomination
The Democratic Party of New York could have elected a man who would have been a real asset to the State if it had had sense enough to realize that its candidate for Governor is wetter than anything it could say, and had left beer and wine out of its platform.

Copeland, whom I have known personally ever since I was a law student and he was a medical professor at the University of Michigan, both of us longing to the same end, is much drier than his party on this question. Senator Calder is wetter than the Republican Party.

I do not believe that Dr. Copeland was nominated with any thought of electing him. I believe he was nominated to be sacrificed.

Those who support Governor Miller on the ground of his stand for law and order and his fearlessness and efficiency in general will do well to keep their eyes open for evidence of trade and treachery.

The Anti-Saloon League is confronted, on the one hand, with a wet nullification senatorial candidate nominated by a party with a consistently dry state record, and on the other hand, with a candidate personally dry but nominated on a nullification platform. Democratic bungling has made the situation hopeless for this time so far as electing an enforcement United States Senator from this State is concerned. Nothing is possible save a protest vote cast for the prohibition Party candidate for the United States Senate.

However, we believe the last wet United States Senator has been nominated by the Republican Party in this State. The sort of international organization for enforcement purposes which will be carried on throughout the State through the campaign and from election day forward will have one of its ends such organization of the dry sentiment within the Republican Party as to make it impossible for that party's leaders ever again to endorse and nominate, with any hope of electing them, a candidate who outrages the overwhelming majority opinion of his party on this issue.

Panama Decides That Sale of All Distilled Liquors to Soldiers Shall Cease
PANAMA, Oct. 4 (Special)—The President of the Republic of Panama, Dr. Belisario Porras, has issued a decree forbidding the sale of liquor containing more than 4 per cent of alcohol to members of the National police, as well as to American soldiers and sailors.

This ends, by a compromise, a long controversy between officials of the republic and the military authorities of the Canal Zone. The latter always have endeavored to prevent American soldiers from drinking in Panama territory, and, as a matter of courtesy, the Panama Government decreed that the American war-time prohibition of the sale of intoxicants to soldiers and sailors should apply also in the territory of the republic.

Even during the war, this decree never was enforced rigidly, and since the Armistice it had been completely disregarded. However, a few weeks ago, action was taken against a Panama saloon keeper—presumably at the instigation of the American military authorities in the Zone—based upon a transgression of the above war-time decree. The case, however, was dismissed, and the decree declared void as an obsolete war-time measure.

The Panama Government always has endeavored to restrict the use of distilled liquor, but it has strongly opposed any proposal that the sale of beer should be prohibited, but the decree just issued indicates that the Panama Government and the Panama police, in co-operation with the prohibition of the sale of distilled liquor to soldiers and sailors, although no ban will be placed upon

the sale of beer brewed locally which is said to contain more than 3 per cent alcohol.

Gifford Pinchot Says He Means to End Saloon in Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 5 (Special)—Gifford Pinchot, Republican nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, in addressing the convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at Williamsport, Pa., declared that, if elected, the neutral zone between state and federal prohibition enforcement, provided by the Woner Act, would be eliminated. Mr. Pinchot said that he proposed to abolish that zone in which law-breaking flourishes by effecting the repeal of the Brooks High License Act and its paradoxical amendment, the Woner Act.

Because of his platform pledge to drive the saloon out of business, Mr. Pinchot has been criticized by regular Republican organization party men. The latter group fostered the Woner Act after Pennsylvania's belated ratification of the prohibition amendment, and they are asking what the dry Republican gubernatorial candidate purposes to substitute for it. It has been thought in certain counties of wet sentiment prevalence, even among Mr. Pinchot's friends, that it might be wise for him to refrain from discussing the liquor issue.

But the stand Mr. Pinchot took at the convention of temperance advocates leaves no doubt concerning his prohibition sentiment. He intercalatedly replied to his wet critics by stating without reservations his determination to remove from the statute books all legislation making possible continuation of the saloon. Mr. Pinchot, if elected, would do away with what he characterizes as "the farcical additions to the Pennsylvania State legislation" which, at times, permits as well as prohibits the sale of intoxicants.

South Dakota Candidates Almost Solid for Dry Laws

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 5—An almost solid stand for prohibition is shown in a canvass of South Dakota congressional candidates. Only two candidates have failed publicly to announce themselves as favoring the Volstead Act and both are said unofficially to lean in that direction.

G. L. Hasvold, Madison, and Andrew Francis Lockhart, Milbank, both Nonpartisan League candidates, are the candidates who have made no definite announcement.

Those declaring for prohibition are: Charles A. Christopherson, Sioux Falls; Royal C. Johnson, Aberdeen; William Williamson, Oacoma, all Republicans; John Stedronsky, Wagner; E. C. Ryan, Aberdeen; George Philip, Rapid City, Democrats; and George H. Smith, Reliance, Nonpartisan.

Fewer in Jail Under Dry Law

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act decreased so substantially the number of prisoners at the city jail during the last year that there is virtually nothing for the clerk to do and his services will be dispensed with, Sheriff Middleton advised members of the fire and jail committee, last night. "Where we used to have 80 prisoners, we average 40 now. Every winter we used to have about 20 regular whisky fiends loaded on us. They have disappeared. There is no doubt they have reformed," stated the sheriff.

INDUSTRY UPSET BY UNION CONFLICT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 6—The condition of the shoe industry here is in an unsettled and uncertain state because of the conflict that is being waged between the Shoe Workers Protective Union and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union for control of the city. Following the strike at the plant of the J. H. Winchell Company, a Boot and Shoe Workers Union shop, some weeks ago, the Shoe Workers Protective Union caused all its members working in Boot and Shoe Workers Union factories to leave their jobs. Officials state that the move is intended to settle once for all the question of which union shall have control of the shoe industry labor conditions here. The principal factories involved in this new movement are Knipe Bros., Hebert Shoe Company and Hazen B. Goodrich & Co.

HOW TO CLEAN ALUMINUM

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12—It was announced in a paper read at the annual autumn meeting of the Institute of Metal, held at Swansea recently, that the problem of cleaning aluminum pots and pans has at last been solved. Every housewife knows that the use of ordinary soda on aluminum articles turns them black. This difficulty is entirely removed by adding not less than 1 per cent of sodium silicate to the soda. The paper concludes as follows:
Cleaners consisting of a mixture of soda and sodium silicate are articles of commerce and are readily procurable in most parts of the world. Among those which have been used with complete success are compounds sold for domestic purposes under the following trade names: "Carbolite," "Pearl Dust," and "Aqualine." Boiling solutions made up with tap water and containing 1 per cent and over of these materials remove grease readily without affecting the aluminum in any way.

MACHINE BUILDERS MEET

LENEX, Mass., Oct. 6—At the twenty-first annual convention of the National Machine and Tool Builders of America here yesterday the following officers were elected: President, E. J. Kearny of Milwaukee, Wis.; first vice-president, Winslow Blanchard of Boston; second vice-president, O. B. Iles of Indianapolis; treasurer, James A. Heald of Worcester.

ENTENTE POWERS DIVIDED ON THRACE

British Cabinet Seeks Closer Understanding With France Before Proceeding

LONDON, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The Mudania conference is not ended, it was officially stated at the conclusion of the British Cabinet meeting this morning, but it is deadlocked and cannot be resumed before the British and French governments have conferred over the situation. Lord Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary, will leave immediately for Paris to see the French Premier, Raymond Poincaré.

Before Lord Curzon started for Paris he was asked why he was going.

"To discuss matters with friends, the Allies," the Foreign Secretary replied.

To a question as to what would be the subject of such discussion he responded it would naturally be the Near East.

"But I cannot speak of these difficulties until they are removed," he added.

Asked if the United States was to be drawn in, Lord Curzon said he had no information so far. The Foreign Secretary was smiling and very pleasant mannered and seemed in quite an optimistic frame of mind.

An Amicable Visit

Lord Curzon's visit to Paris, is an amicable one, it is explained, and he is carrying instructions from the Cabinet to persuade the French to adhere at least to the clauses of the allied notes which would bar the Turks from insisting upon entering Thrace before the conclusion of the peace conference.

One interpretation of the French support of the Turks in their desire for the immediate occupation of Thrace is that the French are working for a compromise by which French troops, instead of Turkish, would occupy Thrace. It is pointed out that the Turks might consent to such an adjustment, which would gratify the French, who have long been tenaciously fighting for a hold on Thrace which would counterbalance the English fleet's dominance of the Straits.

It is conceded that there is one element in the British Cabinet which is inclined to take a pessimistic view of the situation, holding that every delay at the present postpones the prospect of a reasonable settlement. It is pointed out by this Cabinet element that Ismet Pasha's declarations at Mudania that the Turks must have Thrace, without bloodshed if possible, but that they must have it, should be taken seriously. The Turks are not bargaining so much as is supposed, according to this view.

Viewpoints at Variance

The French and the Italians, it was declared, have not the same positive views with regard to Thrace as have the British, and it was stated that until the various viewpoints could be brought closer together the British could not reply as regarded the peace conference. It was stated in official circles that the visits of Mr. Venizelos had not changed the views of the British Cabinet, and that he realized it was inevitable that the Greeks must evacuate Eastern Thrace.

It was also officially stated that from the British point of view the Turks were demanding more than was offered in the allied note, and on the other hand that they were not accepting the conditions of that note. It was asserted that the Turks want to obtain the concessions of the note without the conditions. The officials decline to give in detail what the Turks were demanding.

Main Issue Is Thrace

The Cabinet debated the situation in its entirety, but the main point appeared to be the question of Thrace. It is understood the British view is that there should be some consideration given the Greek minority population there. There seems to be no difficulty over the question of the Chanak forts, which the British have been occupying.

On broad lines the British policy, it was stated, is the same as it has been since the Greek débâcle, which means that the British are opposed to the Turks crossing the Straits before the Peace Conference. It was expected a message would be framed for dispatch to General Harrington, the British Commander-in-Chief on the scene.

The conference of allied, Greek and Turkish military leaders at Mudania was adjourned suddenly yesterday after a dramatic passage in which Ismet Pasha, representing the Ankara Government, demanded that the Turks be allowed to occupy Eastern Thrace as a precedent to any peace conference.

Ismet Pasha told the allied generals that if the Turks could not have Thrace peacefully "we have the means to enforce our determination." Earlier in the day the Greek delegates had declared in no less certain terms their readiness to fight, if necessary, to retain the province.

That the Turkish demand had been duly weighed and calculated is evidenced by the almost simultaneous receipt of an Ankara dispatch quoting Mustafa Kemal Pasha as declaring before the National Assembly: "The evacuation and surrender of Thrace must occur immediately, especially as since the Greek revolution the Moslem subjects are in great danger."

French Support Turks

Ismet Pasha's bombshell was followed by another when the French delegates announced they were instructed to support the Turkish demand. This created a definite split, with the Turks and French opposed to the British and Italians, the latter holding that evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks and reoccupation by the Turks should follow and not precede the peace conference.

The allied generals thereupon adjourned the meeting and left for Constantinople to consult with the high commissioners, and the British and

Italians to ask definite instructions from their home governments, with the understanding that a further meeting would follow their receipt. The message from Brig-Gen. Sir Charles Harrington caused immediate action in Downing Street. The cabinet ministers were hurriedly summoned by telephone and special messengers, and went into a session which did not break up until early this morning. General Harrington's message was cabled in transmission, and it was thought advisable to await a repetition before taking any decision.

Kemal Replies to Allies

The Turkish Nationalist Government at Ankara has replied to allied notes of Sept. 23, agreeing to send representatives to negotiate peace conditions with Turkey and Greece and the Allies and suggesting that the peace conference meet Oct. 20 in Smyrna. This is shown in a summary of the note received by the British Foreign Office from Sir Horace Rumbold, British High Commissioner at Constantinople. In the note, dated Oct. 4, the Ankara Government thanks the Allies for recognizing its rights in Thrace and asks that Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia be invited to the peace conference.

The reply says: The Ankara Government appreciates the desire for a just and durable peace. The allied note touches on two sets of facts, namely, the present military situation and negotiations for a treaty of peace.

The Mudania meeting will deal with the first of these, and the present military situation, which we communicated in our note of Sept. 23, and its decision will be executed in all respects. As to the peace negotiations, we agree to send representatives to negotiate a treaty between Turkey, Greece and the Allies, as the Allies admit the possibility of meeting elsewhere than in Venice, we suggest that the conference meet on Oct. 20 in Smyrna.

Beside the four great powers and Greece, only two states are invited to the conference, namely, the Ukraine and Georgia, but presumably because they are most interested in certain questions to be settled by the treaty of peace.

Control of Straits

The only important question of this kind is the future control of the Straits. We cannot but express surprise that Russia, the Ukraine and Georgia, who are deeply interested in this, should not have been invited, as the participation of these three states would help to make the settlement more lasting and so avoid all future cause for conflict.

As to the peace negotiations, we agree to send representatives to negotiate a treaty between Turkey, Greece and the Allies, as the Allies admit the possibility of meeting elsewhere than in Venice, we suggest that the conference meet on Oct. 20 in Smyrna.

[The allied note of Sept. 23, besides the four powers of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, to meet with Turkey, defined Greece, the Ukraine, Rumania and Yugoslavia as participants in the proposed peace conference to determine the question of the Near East.]

The allied note concludes and can assure the Allies of our loyal and sincere assistance in re-establishing and maintaining peace.

The correspondent in Berlin of The Times telegraphs that he learns the Military Council of the Russian Soviet Government has decided to mobilize Russia's Black Sea naval forces. He adds that the Soviet naval commander in the Black Sea has issued orders suspending all leaves of absence by officers and men.

STEAM GENERATOR SAVES MUCH COAL

Two Quebec Plants Economize to Extent of 400 Tons Daily—Canada's Waterpower

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Four hundred tons of coal are saved daily in the St. Maurice Valley of the Province of Quebec by the adoption of electric steam generators in two large industrial plants, the Laurentide Pulp & Paper Company and the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Company. This was the outstanding fact brought out at the annual meeting of the American Electro-Chemical Society, which was held in Montreal under the presidency of Dr. Carl G. Schulerberg, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The fact regarding the saving of coal was disclosed by P. S. Gregory of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, Shawinigan Falls, Que., who read a paper on "Electric Steam Generators and Their Application." It was shown that one of the most significant phases of employing electrical boilers is that the so-called off-peak hours can be utilized, something that cannot be done with other systems of generating. There are some 100 installations already in Europe, although the process is a new one. Although the method of generating steam by electricity is most advantageous for certain purposes and for certain industries, it is by no means generally applicable, and the day has not come when general utilization of electricity for generating or heating purposes is possible. The water resistance electric steam generator consists essentially of a closed pressure vessel, to which is connected a source of water supply, and from which water may be drawn off at the bottom and steam at the top. In this vessel electric energy is made to flow through the water from the electrode in the form of a plate or tube, to the shell of the vessel or to the metallic inner lining.

Alternating current energy is used at a pressure varying from 110 up to 12,000 volts. The generators are constructed for the use of 3-phase power, either by employing three electrodes in one vessel or by the use of three vessels, with one electrode in each, in which case the outer shells are connected together in a star. In this type of generator there is no heating surface, the generation of steam taking place throughout the water, and as a consequence no portion of the apparatus is at a higher temperature than the temperature of the steam. This is a most important feature from the viewpoint of safety and continuity of operation. This type of generator has recently been further developed and made applicable to conditions on this continent by F. T. Kaellin, chief engineer of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

"Canada, with its abundance of water power, only exploited to a fraction of its available capacity, possesses potentialities far in excess of any other country in the world," said Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, professor of electro-chemistry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. "The great advantage of employing water power," he continued, "is that no capital is being drawn on, as with coal, for hydro-power will go on forever." Discussing the uses of electric furnaces, and electric heating in general, Dr. Bancroft pointed out that the principal advantage of heating by electricity is the elimination of waste heat. Internal heating is effected without any loss of heat, and intensified by acute concentration.

SOILERS' HOME HEAD NAMED
AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 6—Adj. Gen. John A. Hadley received notification last night of his appointment as governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Togus to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. William P. Hurley of Rockland, who has been the governor of the home for seven years. General Hadley will be the first World War veteran to be governor of the Togus institution. Governor Baxter appointed Maj. James W. Hanson of Belgrade, commanding the one hundred fifty-second field artillery and a World War veteran, to succeed General Hadley.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS ARE SLOW TO GIVE WOMEN EXECUTIVE JOBS

Way to Preferment There Is Difficult, One Worker Declares—Equality of Opportunity Evident Elsewhere

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Women have not been able to forge to the front in New York City banks as rapidly as with as little difficulty as have their more fortunate sisters in other large cities of the country, it was brought out by the group of women banking officials attending the convention here of the American Bankers Association, to whom this anomaly was of more than passing interest.

More than one reason, too, has been advanced for the difference in opportunity seemingly existing in banks located within the Nation's greatest financial center, none of which are looked upon as explaining it.

It is true, of course, that the capitalization of banks elsewhere in the country is in many instances smaller than that of metropolitan banks, but certainly other causes contribute to the little progress comparatively made by women toward executive positions in local banks.

Eastern women apparently are more conservative than those from other parts of the country. They have gone to greater lengths to avoid publicity for their work, while western women have talked eagerly and well about theirs. Out of the women who have been longest in a New York City bank even went so far as to say to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "I would not advise any young woman to go into banking as a business until the men let down the bars more than they have so far. The work is hard, the remuneration is small, and the opportunity to get ahead is exceedingly limited."

To this remark, a number of visiting women have taken exception, declaring that it is the fault of the woman when she does not advance, rather than of the men with whom she is working.

Miss Adele Kirby of the Plainfield, N. J., Trust Company asked this view: "Advancement depends entirely upon the woman. There are women in the banking business who are not ready for advancement, just as there are thousands of men in banking who remain in clerical positions. But where the woman fits herself to go ahead, the opportunity is hers."

Women in banks should work with the men depositors, as well as with the men. That is the solution of the whole problem. I myself went into banking because after several years' experience I had found library work fascinating but unremunerative. I went into the Plainfield Trust Company as secretary to the secretary. I determined to learn the business. I got into things that concerned me and things that didn't concern me. I wanted to make myself useful and I must have proved my point, for today I am assistant secretary of the company.

No woman in a New York City bank

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OLD WATER WHEEL REPLACED

SHARPTOWN, N. J., Oct. 6 (Special)—The old water-wheel that has furnished power for the gristmill at Sharptown for half a century is being replaced by a 25-horsepower oil engine. The mill will reopen after three years of idleness.

We suppose you know this—

There's no Chamoisette
Glove except
Kayser Chamoisette



AND don't hesitate to look for the name in the hem of the gloves! If they are not stamped Kayser you are not obtaining "Chamoisette."

You want
Kayser-made Gloves

And when you don't get "Chamoisette," you don't get a glove that is Kayser-made, which insures perfect fit and long wear. It makes all the difference in the world—because Kayser makes gloves the way no other fabric glove-maker can. We've a right to say that, and we do say it over and over again, because we know what we're talking about. Where have you ever seen gloves cut and tailored with all the extra good features you find in Kayser Gloves? We'll tell you how you can know the difference even with your eyes shut—just by the "feel" of them in your hands—the way they slip on and off.

So be sure you get Kayser if you want "Chamoisette"—perfect fit and wear.

Short Gloves 50c and up—Long Gloves 75c and up—Ganslets 75c and up.

Kayser
Chamoisette Gloves

Look like
Feel like
Wear like leather
COST ONE-HALF

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

BRITAIN SAVES CIVILIZATION OF WORLD, SAYS MR. MORGENTHAU

Former United States Ambassador Describes That Country's Strain During Last Two Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Henry Morgenthau, formerly United States Ambassador to Turkey, who spoke in place of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, at yesterday's session of the American Bankers Association, made a deep impression on his auditors when he declared that "Great Britain saved the civilization of the world within the past two weeks."

"If the Turks had been permitted to enter Thrace as a warlike nation," said Mr. Morgenthau, "and with the determination to crush the Greeks, the Bulgarians would have arisen, they would have had a revolution and it seems to me that the Germans would have taken courage and would have said, 'If Kemal with his few untutored soldiers can make a stand against the Allies, why can't we do it?'"

"Great Britain today is standing a tremendous strain to protect the preservation of present-day things," Mr. Morgenthau concluded. "She is under a terrific strain, and you men who are moneyed men and represent money, let us forget for a moment, let us realize that you are the guardians of civilization as well as Great Britain and that we have to stand back of it and do our share."

"Turkey, under the rule of Abdul Hamid for 30 years continually exploiting all her people. They were

living—the Turks—as parasites on the other peoples that lived in their midst. When this Young Turk Party was organized, after they came into power, they discovered in a very short time that these centuries of misrule of the Turks had so completely exhausted the Turkish people, had deprived them of all sense of freedom or desire for self-government even, that they made up their minds that the only way in which they could continue their power was to be Abdul Hamids themselves, so that instead of one there were certainly 30 or 35, because there was an Executive Committee of the Union and a Progress Party, which really was then and is now the irresistible Government of Turkey. This committee can best be compared to the leaders of an organization like Tammany Hall.

"Now, my friends, gory with blood, full of loot, this Turk reached its miles away from the Dardanelles, the neutral zone. Nothing was there to stop him from running amuck, following the Greeks right into Europe, right through Thrace, nothing except the British navy and the British General Harington, and none of us know except those who were behind the scenes, what a grand piece of work Great Britain did again. Great Britain saved the civilization of the world within the past two weeks."

GREECE CALLED SACRIFICE TO RIVALRIES OF POWERS

(Continued from Page 1)

settlement at least provisionally. And this was done in the Treaty of Sevres which the ministers of all the powers signed but which was never ratified. In fact the United States made the proposal, on the ground that the population of the coast lands of Asia Minor is predominantly Greek. If it had not been assigned to Greece, it would have fallen to Italy in accordance with a secret treaty, although the Italian element in Smyrna is negligible.

Greece found herself in Smyrna, therefore, with the same title which placed and still keeps allied forces in the Rhineland, French troops in Cilicia, and British troops in Mesopotamia. Until 1921 her operations there were directed by the Allies. Kemal could easily have been crushed when he first went into rebellion against his own Government had the Greeks not been restrained by the Allies.

Unfinished War Continued
And in all the fighting which has since taken place in Asia Minor Greece was carrying on the still unfinished European war on behalf of the western allies as well as to save from Turkish savagery and the fate of the Armenians many thousands of her kinsmen. To speak of the imperialistic designs of Greece in this connection is to falsify history and to malign a brave ally. The war against Kemal was not Constantine's war, nor was the war of Venizelos, but a continuation of the general war against Turkey which the Allies left unfinished.

Why, then, do we now witness the amazing phenomenon that France rejoices openly and Italy makes no attempt to conceal her satisfaction because the arms of Kemal have swept the Greek army into the sea, have devastated the richest and most civilized provinces of Asia, and have blotted out by fire and sword the most prosperous and populous city of the Aegean?

All the world shuddered when the Germans destroyed Louvain and when they deported a few thousand girls from Lille. What is now taking place is no less ruthless and on a vastly grander scale of inhumanity; for the obvious determination of Kemal is to leave no male Greek in Asia, and to settle the problem of minority races by obliterating them. What has happened in France, whose soil has been liberated from the German, and that Italy, whose unredeemed children have been won back from Austrian domination, by the help of the Greeks, should now laugh while Turkey celebrates her bloody triumph and gloats over England, who alone seems to recognize what an enemy the Turk has always been to civilization?

Constantine's Return Welcomed

To answer this question is not easy; but the explanation currently given is no explanation at all—that the Greek people voted against Venizelos in the general elections of 1920 and, after the passing of King Alexander, summoned Constantine back to the throne. France could have prevented the return of Constantine by force had she chosen to do so, as she did when Karl tried to regain the throne of Austria.

As for Italy, she openly assisted Constantine to return and was the first to salute him as King. And toward Constantine personally England has maintained the same policy of non-recognition as France. I believe that Constantine has been merely an excuse for double dealing and perfidy; that Greece has been cruelly sacrificed to the ambitions and rivalries of the powers and that the withdrawal of the United States from the councils of Europe and its abstention from them since, has made a new settlement with Turkey on the basis of justice and honor an impossibility. If the responsibility for the horrors which are at this moment being committed are to be justly assessed, no small portion of the blame must be laid upon the United States of America.

So long as the representatives of the United States sat at the conference table, some attempt was made, and sincerely, to arrive at terms of peace with Turkey that would render justice to the peoples of what was once Turkey. Racial minorities were to be given, so far as possible, their own institutions and government; racial minorities were to be protected. The degrading tyranny that had kept Europe, Turkey and the Near East in

shackles for five centuries or more was to be restrained, limited, and, so far as possible, ameliorated. The secret treaties which had partitioned Asia Minor among England, Italy and France were discredited and discarded.

Old Rivalries in Full Sway

The Treaty of Sevres, while not perfect, represented a measurably policy upon which the United States insisted. As soon as our influence was removed free play was again given to the old-time rivalries that have cursed Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The overthrow of the Venizelos Government in Greece and the return of Constantine by the vote of the people gave an excuse for a demand for the 'treaties' revision—not in the interest of Turkey primarily, but of the powers which had expected to benefit by the secret treaties. Months passed, however, before the powers could summon the courage to withdraw their pledged word, and openly to break faith with the people whose armies were still defending the allied cause. An economic blockade was put into operation against Greece.

Foreign credit was undermined, officers' arms and ammunition were secretly furnished to Kemal.

In all this Germany and Bolshevik Russia played their part along with France and Italy. England alone, though weak and vacillating in the absence of America, refused to repudiate all her undertakings to Greece. She would not help Greece, but neither would she betray her. And so, in Turkey's unholy triumph, France and Italy see the opening up of new possibilities for aggrandizement in the Eastern Mediterranean and the Near East at the expense of England and Greece.

Duty Left Undone

The United States proposes to keep out of European quarrels. But active intermeddling with the affairs of other nations is not very different in theory from failing, for a purpose, in our solemn obligations to them. Take Greece, for example, with whose people we are bound by many ties. Have we done our duty by her? On the contrary, we have deliberately left undone many things we should have done and some things which we were in honor bound to do.

When Constantine was forced by a French admiral to sign an abdication in 1917, we promptly recognized the King which France and England set up without regard to the wishes or the interests of Greece itself. But when, after the passing of King Alexander, the Greek throne was vacant and the Greek people having no available member of the dynasty which the Powers had imposed upon her 60 years before, except their deposed King, summoned him back by an overwhelming plebiscite, the United States which professes to believe in popular government, refused to recognize him. More than that, for all our talk of the powers which have dealings with Greece have recognized the ministries which have succeeded that of Venizelos and have maintained their ministers in Athens. America alone has refused, since Mar. 4, 1920, to recognize the parliamentary and legal Government of Greece, whose legitimacy has never been questioned by Venizelos himself.

Legal Contract Unfulfilled

Again, the United States executed a formal legal contract with Greece, jointly with England and France, to furnish the funds with which the army of Venizelos was to prosecute the war. Our share was some \$48,000,000. The money was duly spent by Greece making purchases in America, and the vouchers for this expenditure passed upon by a special finance commission on which the United States had its representatives.

Venizelos had drawn \$17,000,000 of this loan before his fall. Greece has paid the interest upon these advances up to the spring of 1922—the only debtor nation that has done so. But we have refused to make further payments upon our solemn obligations, though we frankly admit that Greece fulfilled her contract with us. Why? Because we do not like Constantine? But we made our contract with the government and people of Greece, not with her king. Or was it because we have had a change of party in America? Whatever the reason, our action is in violation of good faith—the kind of good faith we are daily

IRISH CONSTITUTION MAKING PROGRESS

Important Articles Passed by Provisional Parliament—Question of Participation in War

DUBLIN, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Parliament in its session yesterday adopted Article 43 of the proposed Constitution which is under discussion. This article says that except in case of actual invasion the Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Free State Parliament. Kevin O'Higgins, Home Minister, described the article as having been agreed upon by the Government, and said the Government would advise strongly against any attempts to change its provisions.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN THRACE OPPOSED

Government in Paris Protests Against Greeks Sending Troops Into Region

PARIS, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government has instructed its Minister at Athens to protest against the Greek Government's having sent re-enforcements to the Greek Army in Thrace.

The improbability will be pointed out of sending troops into one of the disputed regions at the moment an armistice is in negotiation, and that the Greek Government by this action is adding to the embarrassment of her situation and to that of the Allies. The form of the French representations is described as firm.

Regarding the situation at Mudania, General Pella, the French High Commissioner, telegraphed the Foreign Office briefly that the generals were returning to Constantinople to consult with the high commissioners. Although General Pella is understood to have indicated some of the difficulties that have arisen in the conference at Mudania, his dispatch was regarded as not defining the difficulties with sufficient fullness to enable the French Government to understand the new situation and send instructions as to how it should be dealt with.

The two principal perplexities appear to concern the extent of the withdrawal of the British troops from the Asiatic mainland, and political questions relating to the temporary administration of Thrace.

The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, received Mr. Venizelos today. They had a rather brief conversation. Nothing of an official character respecting the conference was communicated to the public except that Mr. Venizelos had the kindest sort of a reception and that he did not have much to ask. He entered into some explanation, it was stated, of the present trying situation of his country.

Some alarm was caused here by a report that the Greeks have dispatched two train-loads of troops from Salonika to Adrianople, the capital of Eastern Thrace. In authoritative quarters it is said to be probable that M. Poincaré will call the attention of Mr. Venizelos, and Mr. Politis, both of whom are in Paris, to the imprudence of such measures as re-enforcements of the Greek Army in Thrace, which could be of no practical result and would be bound to cause further strife.

While deploring the continual hitches which are delaying a settlement, the French press sees no reason for pessimism.

DRY REFERENDUM SUPPORT IS URGED

Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton Points to Results in Homes

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special)—"If you want a demonstration of one way to secure better homes I have a thumb-nail sketch of it in the figures comparing certain Massachusetts charity organizations before and after prohibition," said Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of this city, national legislative chairman of the Parent-Teacher Association, addressing the convention delegates and their guests at a public meeting held in the City Hall last night.

"In cases in which drink figure," said Mrs. Tilton, we find a 20 per cent decrease in Pittsfield, an 84 per cent decrease in Haverhill, a 90 per cent decrease in Cambridge and Boston, a 93 per cent decrease in Salem, a 97 per cent decrease in Fitchburg, and a 99 per cent decrease in Newburyport, Brookline, and Attleboro.

"If it can come from partial enforcement such as we have today, let us be a 'hold fast' Massachusetts, not repudiating nor modifying with any weak beer and wine policy the Volstead act but building up enforcement. It took Kansas 20 years to make a success of prohibition. It may take us 10 years but when you see the above results attained, aren't you ready to put your shoulder to the wheel till we win every last town."

"The first thing is to go to the polls on Nov. 7 and vote 'Yes' on Referendum No. 4, the referendum that asks you whether or no you approve of the state prohibition, an act which harmonizes our state liquor law with the federal law."

INDIAN TRIBES TO BE PROTECTED AGAINST DROP IN OIL PRICES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—In order to protect land-holding Indians from losses which might result from the drop in oil prices, Charles H. Burke, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, not only has ordered production stopped entirely on lands of the Osage in Oklahoma, but has asked the superintendents of all other Indian reservations containing oil to co-operate in preventing overproduction.

IRISH CONSTITUTION MAKING PROGRESS

Important Articles Passed by Provisional Parliament—Question of Participation in War

DUBLIN, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—Parliament in its session yesterday adopted Article 43 of the proposed Constitution which is under discussion. This article says that except in case of actual invasion the Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Free State Parliament. Kevin O'Higgins, Home Minister, described the article as having been agreed upon by the Government, and said the Government would advise strongly against any attempts to change its provisions.

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN THRACE OPPOSED

Government in Paris Protests Against Greeks Sending Troops Into Region

PARIS, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The French Government has instructed its Minister at Athens to protest against the Greek Government's having sent re-enforcements to the Greek Army in Thrace.

The improbability will be pointed out of sending troops into one of the disputed regions at the moment an armistice is in negotiation, and that the Greek Government by this action is adding to the embarrassment of her situation and to that of the Allies. The form of the French representations is described as firm.

Regarding the situation at Mudania, General Pella, the French High Commissioner, telegraphed the Foreign Office briefly that the generals were returning to Constantinople to consult with the high commissioners. Although General Pella is understood to have indicated some of the difficulties that have arisen in the conference at Mudania, his dispatch was regarded as not defining the difficulties with sufficient fullness to enable the French Government to understand the new situation and send instructions as to how it should be dealt with.

The two principal perplexities appear to concern the extent of the withdrawal of the British troops from the Asiatic mainland, and political questions relating to the temporary administration of Thrace.

The Premier, Raymond Poincaré, received Mr. Venizelos today. They had a rather brief conversation. Nothing of an official character respecting the conference was communicated to the public except that Mr. Venizelos had the kindest sort of a reception and that he did not have much to ask. He entered into some explanation, it was stated, of the present trying situation of his country.

Some alarm was caused here by a report that the Greeks have dispatched two train-loads of troops from Salonika to Adrianople, the capital of Eastern Thrace. In authoritative quarters it is said to be probable that M. Poincaré will call the attention of Mr. Venizelos, and Mr. Politis, both of whom are in Paris, to the imprudence of such measures as re-enforcements of the Greek Army in Thrace, which could be of no practical result and would be bound to cause further strife.

While deploring the continual hitches which are delaying a settlement, the French press sees no reason for pessimism.

GOVERNMENT SUES AIRPLANE FIRM

Dayton Concern Said to Have Fraudulently Received Sum

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—The United States Government yesterday filed suit in the United States District Court in Dayton, O., against the Dayton Airplane Company, formerly known as the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, seeking to recover \$2,408,267 at 6 per cent interest from June 11, 1919, alleged to have been fraudulently paid to the company by Government officers.

The Government in the suit alleges certain provisions in the contracts entered into by Dayton-Wright Airplane Company by duly authorized officers were wrongful, unlawful, fraudulent and void.

The suit was filed by Thomas H. Morrow, United States Attorney, of Cincinnati, and James N. Linton, Assistant United States Attorney-General, Columbus, O. Mr. Linton was appointed by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, to investigate the airplane expenditures of the Government during the war.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR GIVEN BIG SENTENCE

ST. JOHNS, Que., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Severe sentences were given here by Magistrate J. H. Lemay, when he delivered judgment in the cases of the Crown against a hotel keeper of this town. Of four charges which had been made against the defendant, he was found guilty of three. The prosecutions date back

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PARENT-TEACHER MOVEMENT GROWING IN UNITED STATES

Progress of Organization in State and Nation Described at Massachusetts Convention

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special)—"A growing bond exists between the Massachusetts State Teachers Federation and the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association," said Mrs. E. C. Mason of Winchester, president of the Massachusetts association, in submitting her annual report at the opening of the second day's session of the thirteenth annual convention here today.

"The interest of the finest teachers in the State is more and more manifested in our work and we are frequently called into conference by them," said Mrs. Mason. "Normal training schools are requesting that all their pupils be informed about parent-teacher work as it is organized in State and Nation. The Massachusetts State Kindergarten Association, with a membership of over 800, is a co-operating member. There are now 135 parent-teacher associations and mothers' clubs active in 91 towns and cities in the State."

"We close the year with many encouragements. The increasing number of requests, many of them from teachers, principals, and superintendents; the strength and vigor of some of our new associations; the improvement in the quality of leadership; the large number of fathers interested, as evidenced by the fact that one-fifth of the Parent-Teacher associations in the State have men presidents; and the strong connections formed with other child-welfare organizations which are co-operating in the interests of children."

"Very recently the department of education has for the first time in its history deviated from its fixed policy of not allying itself with other organizations, even though kindred in aim, and is now sending one of its deputy commissioners to our directors' meetings."

Thursday's session of the convention was featured by a public meeting held in the City Hall last evening, at which addresses of welcome were given by Mayor Percy W. Wheeler, Ernest W. Fellows, superintendent of schools, and Henry F. Brown, manager of the Chamber of Commerce.

At this meeting Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, president of the National Association, delivered her message to the Massachusetts delegates. "As I look the whole field over," said Mrs. Higgins, "I think Massachusetts could lead the states if each district could or would be a leader in the various sections and push the work which is today more necessary than ever before in the times of restlessness. The community must work together, play and sing together and cultivate the spirit of co-operation."

Speaking of the progress made in the field of the national association, Mrs. Higgins said: "In June we effected the state organization of Nebraska. Mrs. Mildred Carberry, our national field secretary, has been preparing Oklahoma in the same way and we shall probably organize that State in November. Also she spent much time and effort in Minnesota and that will come into our circle this fall. This will leave only six states not organized and of these four others, West Virginia and South Carolina are looking forward to joining the national between now and next spring."

Mrs. Higgins, who has just returned from a tour of the country, during which she visited all but one state, reviewed conditions as she found them throughout the territory. This trip she said had revealed different problems in each state.

"Texas is fortunate in having a state superintendent of schools who utilizes the Parent Teachers Association and speaks at their district meetings," said Mrs. Higgins. "Also in Texas the association has its headquarters at the Capitol in connection with the state Board of Education. In California Will C. Ward, the state superintendent, said he could not do the work without the Parent-Teacher Association, for they treated the public sentiment that made it possible to put up the fine substantial school buildings. Even the small communities are equipped with good junior high school buildings. One little place, Petaluma, where they raise chickens and sell eggs, having 6000 inhabitants, is just building a fine junior high school and when I asked the superintendent how they were going to pay for it he replied with eggs and chickens."

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GLO

PRICE OF OHIO LAND DOWN TO 1915 LEVEL

Experts Say Deflation of War-Time Valuations Will Be Good Thing for Agriculture

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 6.—Farmers have been complaining that most of their products are back to pre-war prices, while a great many of the things they have to buy are not, but probably few realize that the base of their industry—land—also has slumped in price to where it was before war days.

Land values now, say rural economists at Ohio State University, are about at the level which obtained in 1915.

The university experts, who base their assertion on information supplied the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates by correspondents all over the country, believe the setback is for the good of agriculture. They take this view:

The break in Ohio land prices represents simply a deflation from the extravagant war-time valuations, and probably is an excellent thing for the future of Ohio agriculture. Speculative values in farm property generally mean a shifting of rural population, and the increase of farm tenancy.

By 1920, the average price of farm land in the State stood 46 per cent above the price reported in 1913, before the war. The average Ohio acre cost \$60 in 1913, and \$88 in 1920. In some of the richer western counties, the increase was still greater.

Reports of federal crop estimators for the months of 1922, to date, place the average value of Ohio land at \$66 an acre. This is almost the exact figure reported for the year 1915.

ARMENIAN EDITOR TELLS OF SMYRNA

Turks Sprinkled Streets With Oil, Declares Refugee

G. H. Papazian, executive secretary of the Armenian National Union of America, today gave out the text of a letter just received from Herat Mamourian, editor of the Oriental Press (Armenian), published in Smyrna, who had escaped to Athens and wrote from there under date of Sept. 16. When rumors of the probable entry of Mustafa Kemal's army into Smyrna reached the city, the letter stated, the officials of the church appealed to the French and Italian consuls.

These assured the ecclesiastics that there was perfect safety for all and advised them to keep their people quiet. If it had not been for this assurance, many Christians would have escaped. Kemal's men, when they entered the city, announced to the Greeks that there was no danger to them and then immediately began to pillage and murder the Armenians to the number of about 10,000, when they turned upon the Greeks and did the same thing to them.

Water Supply Cut Off
The Turks cut off the city's water supply, the letter goes on to say, and used the street sprinkler to sprinkle the city with oil while the soldiers carried bags of bombs to accelerate the conflagration. As the people ran out into the streets to escape the flames they were killed indiscriminately or carried off. Those who sought shelter in the churches were burned there. The most dumfounding thing about the situation to many was that the English, French, Italian, and American warships that were in the harbor looked on but did not move to help any but their own people, until thousands had perished.

Prominent Turks in Smyrna appealed to Mustafa Kemal to stop the fire and murder. Mr. Mamourian says, but he sent them away declaring that what was happening was according to a prearranged program.

Certain commercial agents who were in favor of giving Smyrna back to the Turks now see the realization of their dream far beyond their vision, he says in closing, while English, French, and Belgians having railroad interests in Smyrna now believe that Greek control is superior to the Turkish.

Commercial Loss
From a commercial point of view the extinction of Smyrna is a great disaster to England, France and Italy, who transferred through that point millions of dollars worth of goods annually. Their only agencies for this work were Greeks and Armenians, now driven from the city and who, he says, would seem to have no successors among the Turks.

All the city is destroyed, except the Turkish quarter and a few buildings reserved for Turkish officers and troops, and the refugees still remaining have no place to go and are driven thither and yon under the range of the Turkish guns.

He estimates that about 20,000 Armenians were able to make their escape. Both Armenians and Greeks look to the United States for succor. The responsibility for the massacre he places on France and the inactivity of the foreign fleets.

EDITORIAL FAVORS WOMEN AS RABBIS

Churchman Believes Ancient Inequality Should Give Way

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 6.—Rabbi David Phillips of one of the largest Jewish synagogues here places himself on record as favoring the admission of women to the rabbinate, an almost revolutionary step, in an editorial in a recent issue of The American Israelite. In this article, he traces the history of the religious emancipation of women from the days when they were segregated in the synagogues in special balconies as "religiously inferior" to the present, when they are firmly established in the congregations of the reformed churches. He declares:

Every form of change which granted women more religious freedom has been fought as a break with the past, and it is upon this ground that the admission of women to the rabbinate will be fought. Such arguments are futile, in

view of the advance of woman in every sphere.

Who knows but that some woman may arise who, gifted with the prophetic fire of a Deborah, may arouse the hosts of Israel out of their indifference and lead them on to conquests new spiritual heights? The hand of the past should not be permitted to close the door of opportunity that may open out to great vistas.

AMERICAN EXPORT TRADE IS GROWING

Increase Is Steady and Firm, Dr. Julius Klein Reports

World commercial conditions from the point of view of the American importer and exporter are rapidly becoming stabilized, and this tendency is reflected in a steady and firm increase in the export business of the United States, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, who discussed the situation while on a visit to the New England district office in Boston.

At present, Dr. Klein said, about 40 countries are revising their tariffs. This is the occasion of some suspense, but, on the other hand, it is regarded as a serious attempt by the various countries to put commercial houses in order. So far as American markets are concerned, he added, "it is important to note that from 55 to 60 per cent of all our purchases are imported from countries having a large outlet in this country regardless of what protective rates may do."

Citing several achievements in the world of international commerce, Dr. Klein said that the new commercial travelers' treaty with five Latin-American countries has provided an appreciable aid to the transaction of business. The director touched upon the work of the finance and investment division of his bureau, which keeps in touch with opportunities for American capital in both governmental and industrial enterprises abroad.

Foreign investments, he declared, strengthen America's commercial position throughout the world. The China Trade Act, also, has opened up a wide field of investment and enterprise in the Orient. Dr. Klein asserted, adding:

I should like to point out for the benefit of New England business men the fact that exporting is not a formidable mystery open only to large corporations. There is a large field for small manufacturers, who can cultivate it by careful study, without an elaborate organization. It is just a matter of knowing how.

Our export trade in manufactured products is growing. We are using more of our raw materials here in the United States and shipping abroad larger quantities of finished goods. Today, 48 per cent of our exports consist of fully and partly manufactured products.

An interesting phase of the world industrial situation today is the development in manufacturing in such countries as India and China. This means new markets for American machinery and equipment. The American manufacturer and the foreign market. Because foreign mills produce goods of a lower grade than ours, on account of inferior technique and less competent labor, this industrial development in India and China is not an impediment to the export of American manufacturing here in New England.

HAVERHILL CITY PLAN PROPOSED

City Authorities Consult With Expert on Zoning

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special)—Herbert F. Swan, consultant engineer on city planning and zoning, of New York City, came to Haverhill this week at the request of the Planning Board and spent an entire day on Wednesday in studying the problem here and holding meetings and conferences with city officials and members of the civic organizations.

Mr. Swan strongly urged upon the city officials a proposition to make a complete layout of the city instead of entering merely upon a zoning proposition alone. He said that such a proposition would include a service that extended over a period of two years, during which time the necessary ordinances would be drafted and passed and the expense would be \$20,000.

The Planning Board has been instructed by the municipal council to recommend a zoning system to the city because of the continual complaints that were received about business properties constantly entering residential districts, one particular cause for complaint being the erection of small buildings on street lines which were used for small stores and another being the establishment of public garages in purely residential sections.

Mr. Swan offered a zoning system to be started this year and completed next year at a cost of \$9000. Members of the Municipal Council and Planning Board were much impressed with Mr. Swan's addresses and statements and there is a strong feeling among the members of both boards that the larger proposition should be carried out.

Representative members of the Board of Survey, the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club also have endorsed the plan to do something along this line.

**LAPLAND IRON ORE
STOCK IS REDUCED**
STOCKHOLM, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—According to the official quarterly report, the large Grangesberg-Grellsund Company's stocks of Lapland iron ore at the end of the present year. During 1921, these stocks increased by 557,383 tons, while up to the present they have this year been reduced by 746,053 tons.

Although the iron industry still suffers from an unprecedented depression, there has been some improvement of late. The sale of rolled and hammered products has improved, but the production of pig iron is receding again.

CLAIMS OF WETS RIDICULED BY DRYS

Their Specious Arguments Only Confuse Issue, Backers of State Enforcement Code Say

Prohibition is not taxation, as the wets so ludicrously claim, but, as every thinking person knows, is a release from some of the very sources of taxation and a relief from a multitude of abuses, excesses and deprivations which were only a few of the inseparable penalties of the liquor traffic. This is the answer of prohibition leaders in Massachusetts to the specious arguments employed by the wets in their campaign, recently inaugurated in the advertising columns of newspapers throughout the State, against the state prohibition enforcement code, to be voted upon by citizens of the Commonwealth Nov. 7.

False in almost every statement, confusing the issue before the voter, and attempting to palm off as new, arguments long ago refuted and proved false beyond the shadow of a doubt, they characterize this attack upon the enforcement code, which has already been passed by large majorities in both houses of the Legislature and signed by Gov. Channing H. Cox, and which is now placed before the people on a referendum calculated to delay enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in Massachusetts.

This advertisement, recently put forth by the Associated Brewers of the Commonwealth, bears the slogan, "Prohibition Is Taxation," and follows this strange information with even stranger statements, such as, "Beer and wine can be legalized and distributed without reviving the saloon."

Concerning this insidious propaganda, George A. Gordon, associate superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

Fair Sample of Statements
The assertion, made by the wets in this advertisement, that prohibition has destroyed internal revenue and thus become virtually taxation, is perhaps a fair sample of their statements, as wild and untrue, as economically unsound and false as most. In the first place, no money is lost through prohibition.

Instead of the \$2,500,000,000, a very small share of the money wasted on liquor, through prohibition, the entire amount is being turned into other and more constructive channels as partial enforcement of the prohibition law is incontrovertibly proved and this is attested by merchants and bankers. Before prohibition, the annual drink bill of the United States was estimated at \$2,500,000,000. Of this amount, the Government received, through taxes, about \$300,000,000. In other words, \$2,200,000,000 was utterly wasted on liquor. All that does not go to the Government is naturally spent for shoes and stockings, clothes for the children, things for the home, phonographs, pianos and automobiles, thus building a more prosperous and happy nation. Such necessary taxes are easily available.

As we have so often pointed out, and as The Christian Science Monitor has so continuously reiterated, the saving to the country through the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, the prevention of numerous cases which would otherwise have helped fill our insane asylums, poor houses and similar institutions, entirely offsets the result of prohibition, have from a financial standpoint only, saved the Government more than it has lost through a cessation of liquor taxation. Even were the loss from this cessation not made up in other ways, an increase of taxation of approximately \$3.80 per capita would make up for the total loss, but the truth is that prohibition more than pays its way.

Fines No Small Sum Either
Then there is the item of fines and forfeitures levied against the violators of the Volstead Act, which is no small sum, even when the entire expenses of the prohibition campaign are taken into account. All this, of course, in addition to the saving of homes which would otherwise have been broken up, the ending of those already broken, and the happiness, never to be computed, which prohibition has brought to millions of our population.

The advertisement in question asserts that arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts increased by 22,698 in 1921 over 1920. This statement stands unexplained, leaving the inference that drunkenness in Massachusetts is greater than it was before prohibition. This, of course, is an entirely false impression. The truth is that while there was an increase in drunkenness in 1921 over 1920, due to various causes not connected directly with prohibition, when the two dry years of 1920-21 are compared with the seven wet years of 1912-18 it is seen that there has been a

decrease in drunkenness of 55 per cent. Only by such a comparison can a true idea of the results of prohibition be gained.

"Why continue prohibition in its present form?" the advertisement asks. We ask the same question. We do not want things the implication they have been. We want the people to place the state enforcement code, making Massachusetts the forty-sixth state to adopt a similar law, so that prohibition can be given a fair trial through real, local enforcement.

Another Specious Reasoning
The contention of the wets that beer and wine may be sold without the return of the saloon or its evils is another sample of the reasoning of the wets. What difference does it make what the place where intoxicating liquor is sold be called? The actual fact remains that such a place will have all the evils which could never be separated from the saloon. Call it what you like, the institution is the same.

A confusion of the real issue is seen throughout the advertisement. Presumably it is an appeal to the voters of Massachusetts to defeat referendum No. 4, the enforcement code, next November. In replying to a recent utterance made by B. Preston Clark, an advocate of censorship, before the legislative committee of the Federated Women's Clubs of Boston, to the effect that if the teachings of the "movies" should become realities, they would "cripple or destroy the family upon which civilization is based," General Cole pointed out that there are at present ample statutes in Massachusetts to prevent the showing of films which teach such lessons, as well as interstate commerce statutes which could prevent their shipment. He offered his full co-operation to procure the punishment of any manager found showing films of this nature.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor General Cole said:

The people of Massachusetts are face to face with an issue of vital importance to their interest and their welfare. It is masked under the form of a law passed by the last Legislature which provides for the censorship of motion pictures. That law strikes at the fundamental of liberty, puts a dangerous power in the hands of a political appointee, and adds another expensive department to the State, which means a further increase of the burden under which the taxpayer is now staggering.

Because of their realization of the dangerous consequences of censorship, a number of Massachusetts citizens voluntarily organized themselves into a committee known as the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens against Censorship. They know that there are now on the statute books broad and comprehensive laws which prohibit the showing of any film which is indecent, or tending to corrupt the morals of youth. They know that there are now on the statute books laws which prohibit the showing of any film which is indecent, or tending to corrupt the morals of youth.

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Citizens' Committee to Work for Defeat of Referendum 3 at November Elections

Formation of a "citizens' committee" in protest to the proposed censorship of motion pictures in Massachusetts has been completed, and headquarters of the Committee of Massachusetts Citizens Against Censorship have been opened at 120 Boylston Street, Boston, with Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole acting as chairman. Declaring that the lodging in the hands of a single political appointee of so great a force as censorship of motion pictures as proposed in a pending law, is no less than a menace to the freedom of the press itself, General Cole has organized his committee to fight to the limit "Referendum Number Three," which will appear on the ballot presented to Massachusetts voters on Nov. 7 asking for state censorship.

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ITALIAN MINISTRY BOWS TO FASCISTI

Differences May Force Government to Resign—Trent Occupied With No Resistance

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 6.—Owing to the serious internal situation due to the weakness of the Government in regard to the actions of the Fascisti, it is believed that Luigi Facta will shortly resign. Indeed serious divergences have occurred lately between many of Signor Facta's ministers, which, although they have been composed, are a manifest sign of want of union in the Cabinet in meeting the situation.

The Government is giving way almost everywhere to the demands of the Fascisti. The Fascisti now openly demand the dissolution of Parliament and a general election before the end of the year. Signor Mussolini declared today that if the Government did not bring on the elections in December, the Fascisti would take steps to make them. He continued by saying that in Italy there existed two states, namely, the Liberal and the Fascisti. The former must hand over the power to the latter.

The Fascisti occupied Trent yesterday not meeting with any resistance. Governor Credaro handed over the power to the military authorities. In conversation with the Fascisti delegates Governor Credaro blamed the Government for the present state of affairs. The action of the Fascisti, generally approved by public opinion, is considered to be the only way to defend Italian interests in the new provinces where the Government has no authority.

Governor Credaro has been recalled to Rome. Signor Taddel, Minister of the Interior, has held a most important conference with the War Minister and the Italian commander-in-chief, discussing measures to be adopted for the maintenance of order.

**ANOTHER ATTEMPT
TO SETTLE STRIKE**
MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 6.—Another attempt to settle the textile strike which has been in effect here since Feb. 13 was begun under municipal auspices today. Mayor George Trudel announced the personnel of a committee appointed by authority of the Board of Aldermen to confer with officials of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and representatives of the strikers. The 10 committeemen include two members of the strikers' board of strategy. If a conference is arranged it will be the first time that official representatives of the strikers have met with Amoskeag officials.

**BRITISH BALLOT
ON WAGES ISSUE**
Voting Reported Small—Negotiations Proposed by Executive

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 6.—The shipyard workers'

SPAIN ATTEMPTS TO CONQUER MOROCCO WITH KINDNESS

"Civil Protectorate," Together With "Pacific Penetration" to Be Tried to Utmost—High Commissioner's Tour

TETUAN, Morocco, Sept. 6 (Special Correspondence).—An extraordinary turn has been given to Spanish policy and action in Morocco by the Government that so recently had the strength to call for the resignation—as was virtually the case—of the High Commissioner, General Berenguer, who through a number of years, had at least done infinitely better with the Spanish zone than any of his predecessors, and could see his way through all the difficulties if the Government would support him. But the Government just then was fascinated by its new idea of conquering Morocco, or a part of it with kindness, establishing the "civil protectorate" and adopting "pacific penetration" to the utmost extent, even though Spanish influence should be confined to the African shores. The main thing, as it appeared for the moment, was to get the troops home. It was believed that Abd el Krim, the Rifian leader, would likewise be pleased with this new Spanish policy, and would adopt it enthusiastically and collaborate with the Spaniards, abandoning all his ideas of securing liberties for his people and accomplishing much personal aggrandizement. Everything looked simple.

One matter never mentioned at this period of new happiness and exultation, because it was inconvenient, was the thousands of Spanish prisoners that have now been in the hands of Abd el Krim for over a year, and whom he had continually refused to give up for any ransom. There has been a belief that when Abd el Krim adopted the kindness policy and renounced all his dreams, he would give up the prisoners, free of cost.

The Question of Prisoners

It has to be remembered that the attitude of the Spanish people toward the Rifian war is largely influenced by this question of the prisoners. There is no doubt that Spain wants these prisoners back, and would hesitate at little to get them. Spaniards would fight for them as for no other purpose. The Government does not seem so particular in the matter. With every indication of general elation, General Burguete was sent to Morocco to replace General Berenguer and conduct the "civil protectorate" or kindness policy, and it has already been related how, on his arrival at Ceuta and Tetuan, there were the most splendid celebrations, banquets and all kinds of petty ceremonies. A stranger not knowing the circumstances might have imagined that the conquest and pacification of Morocco were being celebrated.

General Burguete has now suddenly gone back to Madrid, and although the Government may and probably will frustrate his intention, which is the usual procedure in these matters, he has gone with the intention of resigning. It is known that as soon as he began his work here the new High Commissioner relapsed entirely from the pacific persona he supposed and was sent to be, and tackled the job in the most military spirit, going in fact farther in this direction than his predecessor, General Berenguer.

Military Schemes Revived

Schemes of a highly military character which General Berenguer, under pressure from Madrid, had been forced to abandon, were now revived. In this General Burguete was perhaps not to blame. He saw at once, and had probably been more or less conscious of all the time, that the pacification of Spanish Morocco is after all an affair in its primary stages for the exertion of military power in the direction of commanding respect, and not necessarily with a maximum of injury, but always with efficiency in which the Spanish action has been so much wanting. So General Burguete has

gone to Madrid, and there are doubts if he will come back again. The great thing now for any Spanish official of high standing on going to Morocco is to visit Xauen, be received by the native dignitaries and listen to their speeches of praise. Only a few months ago Mr. La Cierva, when Minister of War, was received there and loaded with presents as though he were viceroy, and it is now remarked among the Moors in Tetuan—according to report—that they had not understood that the tenure of the Minister for War and other ministers in Madrid was so very uncertain and often so short.

But though the High Commissioner's visit was so different from Mr. La Cierva's, it was of a most remarkable character. Nowhere else in the world could such strange things have happened. General Burguete and his staff went to Xauen by automobile over the rough roads that connect the place with Tetuan, and on the way reviewed various sections of Spanish troops.

Pasha's Effusive Welcome

Marauding bands had just been attacking in the neighborhood of Xauen, and the native police stationed in the city had had to come out to repulse them. On reaching the gates of the city the populace, headed by the pasha, came out to meet General Burguete. With the pasha were the kadi, the cherif, the alami and all the important native personages. The pasha was effusive in his welcome, and a few minutes later at what is now called the palace, General Burguete made a speech of thanks, rather curious in its way, telling the Moors that above everything there was this to be remembered, that besides "providential designations," there were "bonds of blood uniting the people on each side of the Straits, and he would take the utmost advantage of this for the realization of the work of peace and progress that was incumbent upon them."

A strange thing happened after this speech. The new High Commissioner went out into the street to begin a tour of the town on horseback, preceded by the pasha, and his subordinates. Immediately there fell into the procession, behind the general, a large number of natives mounted on mules.

As the procession proceeded slowly and quite solemnly through the streets, these natives chanted their warlike religious songs, the High Commissioner in his subsequent report to the government, remarking that the whole made a "highly interesting conjunction," the note of native character, especially on the part of the people who were habitually much reserved, appealing to all.

When the cavalcade arrived at the front of the prison the High Commissioner asked that all the prisoners should be brought forth, and then, in the name of the Spanish Government and the Maghzen, he gave them their liberty, informing them that if, for the future, they exerted themselves for Spain, there were wealth and material and moral well-being awaiting them, and on the other hand, merciless punishment if they stepped between Spain, with the Moorish Government and the work of peace and civilization which the former country had embarked upon. He said this at the end: "Go and tell this to all the tribes, that Spain offers them well-being, but that if they do not hearken to her she will make the force of her arm to be felt." The prisoners expressed their satisfaction at the new turn of events, and praised Spain. The pasha gave a grand supper in the evening which General Burguete attended, presenting the pasha with a gramophone, subscribed for by the Spanish Colony. The High Commissioner then came back to Tetuan.

STATE EMPLOYS ONE-IN-EIGHT NEW ZEALAND BREAD WINNERS

People Becoming Aware of Political Power of Public Service—Effort to Unionize Checked

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The effort that is being made by the New Zealand Government to reduce administrative charges has drawn attention pointedly to the growth of the public service. The economy scheme has included the reduction of the wages and salaries of a part of the bonus added in 1920 and preceding years on account of the rise in the cost of living. The protests by the employees through their organizations have illustrated the dangerous situation that might arise if a weak Government happened to be in office.

The public service has become strong enough to have political influence.

One-Eighth on List

The number of persons drawing wages and salaries from the New Zealand Government is approximately 51,000, or about one to every 9.5 of the Dominion's adult population. The chief groups are as follows:

Railway employees	14,252
Public works employees	8,869
Post and telegraph employees	8,458
Teachers	5,575
Police	1,079
Other State Departments	14,914

This list does not include some 2000 country postmasters and postmistresses who are not fully employed by the Government.

The public is paying also the wages and salaries of the employees of the local authorities and harbor boards, which are all popularly elected bodies. There are about 13,870 of these employees, and they bring up to 64,955 the number of persons on the national wages sheet. The Government Statistician estimates that one-eighth of the breadwinners of the Dominion are drawing public money.

A Government that controls the railways, the post office, the telegraphs and the telephones, that lends money, builds houses, digests manure, builds houses, digests manure, manages tourist resorts, administers trust estates, competes for insurance business, constructs roads and bridges, sells manures, grades farmers' produce, buys, sells and leases land, plants trees, abates rabbit nuisances and breeds stock is bound to have a great many employees. Socialists may regard the growth of this army of civil servants as proper and natural. But the present Government of New Zealand is a good deal less Socialistic in opinion than it is in practice, and Mr. Massey and his ministers do not profess to regard the position without anxiety. They have no easy remedy within their reach. The departments are there and are growing.

The difficulties created by this wide extension of state activity are illustrated by the recent attempt of the post and telegraph employees to link themselves with the Alliance of Labor, a decidedly "red" organization that includes the miners, the seamen and the waterside workers. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, which comprises the bulk of the employees of the state railways, is affiliated with the alliance already. The tramwaymen and the drivers are connected with the same group.

The Government put its foot down firmly, as far as the post and telegraph employees were concerned. It refused to permit them to ally themselves with a militant labor organization outside the Government service, and it was able to get its own way, for the time being. But it won no decisive victory. The "civil rights" of the state employees are now being made an election issue.

GOLD COAST JUSTICE CALLED INFORMAL

Natives Denied Counsel Because of Propensity to Seek Recourse to Law

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—Much has been heard recently of the alleged Gold Coast grievance that the judiciary is now interfered with by the executive to the maladministration of the people, since the National Congress of British West Africa placed judicial reform among the first of the measures of legislation for which its London delegation petitioned King George in 1920.

No one present, for instance, at the meeting in October, 1920, between the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union and the London Delegation of the National Congress of British West Africa, will forget the sensation caused by the words of Mr. J. E. Casely Hayford, and Mr. T. Hutton Mills, both of the Gold Coast. The former said:

Today what happens is that in various parts of British West Africa we have officials who, though not legal men, are placed in charge of legal work to the grave detriment of the people. They have certain courts now presided over by men who have no legal training and who decide cases in a way that properly trained men would never decide them.

Counsel Not Allowed

Mr. Hutton Mills said: Our capital has been tried. British West Africa feels very strongly that in many of the cases, or in some cases of natives on trial for their lives, natives should not be allowed counsel. In the cases last year the Government only permitted two natives to employ counsel. It is recent legislation. Mr. Hayford continued: In cases where there is a trial by assessors and assessors are appointed and these assessors return a verdict, if the verdict is not agreeable to the presiding judge, he has the power to set it aside and the accused must go to prison. I myself as counsel have seen people convicted. One was a case where the assessors returned an opinion of "not guilty," but according to the system the judge was able to override that verdict, and he convicted the man.

It was because Prof. Gilbert Murray and Sir Willoughby Dickinson applied those words in an English context that the committee was startled. What it really amounts to is this: that in the native courts, which are administered by a white political officer representing the administration, he administers justice in his own court house as between native and native.

Common Sense Needed

True, oftentimes he has no legal knowledge, though increasingly the British Government is demanding that its district commissioners and its district officers should have passed the examinations which show a knowledge of the fundamentals of law, but in many instances his case is not so good. It is also true that an African barrister trained at the English Inns of Court could override on a point of law the white administrator with no legal experience, but in petty cases of the type tried at the Courthouse, serious offenses are passed on to be tried according to the judicial procedure common to all civilized countries, and is not a hardship that the accused are not legally represented and are not tried by a jury.

The West African is perilously fond of litigation and he is protected "on himself in petty cases where counsel is not permitted" to those who know the courts, the cases, and the tribesmen concerned, the idea of legal representatives and of justice in the hands of a jury composed of illiterate is absurd.

Fond of Litigation

Add to this the fact that those West Africans who go to the divisional and supreme and then to the higher courts in England continue legal warfare until they are "stripped bare" by the fees of their counsel and other costs, that the richest Africans on the coast are barristers, that the legal is the most favored profession among the rising generation, that those loud in demand for this kind of "legal reform" are themselves barristers, and it will be seen how substantial this grievance is, real as the educated African attempts to make it.

How justice is arrived at in these courts is incomprehensible to the native though it excites his admiration, for he knows that it is only the guilty who fear white man's law. He prefers being tried for his minor offenses by the white man to being tried at the Aboriginal Courts where his chief sits, though he has the option of recourse to either, a fact not generally known.

The demand for a legal reform, which will remove the grievance that in appeal, judges sometimes sit on their own judgments. There is much to be said for the dissatisfaction felt here and the request that experienced judges outside the British West African Judiciary be appointed to form an Appellate Court for British West Africa. As a matter of fact, steps are being taken to remove the anomalies cited, so that a judge whose decision is being questioned will not be one of those hearing the appeal against his own judgment.

MEXICO TO CANADA FLIGHT IS PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A non-stop flight from the Mexican to the Canadian border will be undertaken by Lieut. Leland B. Andrews, on or about Oct. 8, it has been announced by the Army Air Service.

He will start from Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., proceed to the nearest point on the Gulf of Mexico, then go directly to Selfridge Field, Mich., thence, touching the southern and northern boundaries of the United States.

Lieutenant Andrews plans to use the same airplane that was flown recently by Lieut. James H. Doolittle when he made his record-breaking

flight from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, with only one intermediary stop and within a total elapsed time of 24 hours.

Should Lieutenant Andrews' attempt prove successful, it will mark the first time a boundary to boundary non-stop flight across the United States has been accomplished. The early part of October has been selected for the flight so that advantage may be taken of the moon for an early "hop-out."

The approximate distance to be covered in the course of the proposed flight is 1100 miles. Lieutenant Andrews feels confident that the trip can be made in one continuous flight even with a slight head wind. Should the winds prove unfavorable, however, he probably will stop at McCook Field, Dayton, O., to refuel his airplane and will attempt to make the non-stop flight on the return trip from Selfridge Field.

COPPER MINE WAGE RAISED IN MICHIGAN

Move Seen as Effort to Prevent Others From Leaving Industry for Better Jobs

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 6.—The recent 15 per cent increase in wages granted employees of the Copper Range and Quincy mining companies in the Michigan copper district, and the announcement that the Calumet & Hecla and Mohawk and Wolverine companies would shortly readjust wages, is interpreted as an effort on the part of the mining companies to hold together the district that they now have and add to them if possible.

Men have left the district in considerable numbers during the past few months, due to higher wages obtainable elsewhere. A crippling of mine organizations has resulted, with subsequent higher costs and lessened production. It has been the history of the district that when one or two companies increased wages, the others virtually were forced to follow to maintain general morale.

Mining costs still are high and earnings small. Although surplus copper is steadily diminishing, no substantial improvement in the metal market is expected until next spring. Copper has been selling recently at 14 cents per pound or a fraction under. Present and contemplated wage increases will mean an increase of costs of from one-half to a cent per pound. The only way shattered organizations could be revived and their efficiency increased was to raise wages, even though not strictly warranted by the present price for the metal, officials point out.

Copper mining companies at the close of the war were left with an abnormal metal surplus. Demand for the metal fell off sharply, and the price dropped from 26 cents per pound, the war price, to below 12 cents. The majority of the mines reported operating losses, wages were decreased, production decreased, and in the spring of 1921 the Calumet & Hecla and subsidiaries shut down completely. The other companies continued only to keep the mines open. Production today is approximately one-half of normal for the district, estimated at 11,000,000 pounds per month as compared with a pre-war normal of 22,000,000.

PALESTINE PREPARES FOR FIRST ELECTIONS

JERUSALEM, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The Palestine Constitution was promulgated in Jerusalem, Friday, Sept. 1. Elections to the Palestine Legislative Council will take place after a lapse of six months. Meanwhile, a census of the population is to be taken and the registration of electors is to begin immediately.

Sir Herbert Samuel, High Commissioner of Palestine, has issued a decree granting Palestine citizenship to every inhabitant making the necessary application within the next two months. The decree is of great importance, inasmuch as it fixes definitely the status of Jewish immigrants and enables them to participate in the coming elections to the Legislative Council.

COLUMBIA LAW EDITORS CHOSEN

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Elections to the editorial department of the Columbia Law Review, one of the most highly prized distinctions in the Law School of Columbia University, have just been announced. The new editors will be Philip S. Nelson of Des Moines, Ia.; Jacob W. Friedman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Adolph K. S. Hartman, L. L. S.; Thomas L. Parsonnet, Newark, N. J.; Edward Sargoy, Abraham K. Kaufman and Harold P. Seligman of New York City, and James D. Wise of Los Angeles, Cal.

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RAIL BROTHERHOOD UNION PROPOSED

Maintenance of Way Union at Detroit Convention Asks for Concerted Action

DETROIT, Oct. 6.—The Maintenance of Way Union, in convention here, went on record yesterday as favoring a union of the chief railroad workers' organizations as a step toward more concerted action in matters relating to labor.

A resolution instructing officers of the brotherhood to "prepare for amalgamation of the unions" was adopted after several hours of heated debate, in which friends of the president, E. F. Grable, charged that the proposal was put forward by "a radical group." Other resolutions adopted called upon the Government to lease the Muscle Shoals project to Henry Ford and to release prisoners convicted of violating war-time laws. A resolution condemning Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General, for invoking the injunction in the ship workers' strike was withdrawn on the ground that it was "misleading and confusing."

The convention appropriated \$100 for the Woodrow Wilson Foundation and adopted a resolution of appreciation "of the former President's solicitude for the common people and the cause of labor."

A committee was named at the afternoon session to fix responsibility for the calling out of police during the forenoon, when the delegates emerged from a turbulent session, to find the hall surrounded by a cordon of officers. Many delegates declared a vice-president of the Brotherhood had summoned police when an uproar followed a ruling by President Grable, who was presiding.

CAMPAIGN TO STIR WOMEN TO USE VOTE

With new and improved headquarters at 3 Joy Street into which it will move next Monday, the Boston League of Women Voters will launch a vigorous campaign to arouse all women of the city to the importance of using the ballot. A non-partisan pamphlet will be issued to all members before election day, giving the record on many important measures of all candidates who have served in Congress or the Legislature, and a statement concerning the referendum on the ballot. Pre-election forums are to be held daily from Oct. 30 to Nov. 4. Open discussion on the question, "How Shall I Vote?" will follow a supper for business women on Oct. 26.

The league's usual series of ward meetings begin today in Dorchester, to be followed by others in different districts. A talk on the Near East will be given by Dr. Emily MacLeod on the afternoon of Oct. 14.

NORWEGIAN INDUSTRY HAD POOR YEAR IN 1921

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 29 (Special Correspondence).—From statistics now available, it appears that the position of many important Norwegian industries, as shown by their turnover for 1921, is more critical than was anticipated.

In 19 fairly large businesses, which had aggregate profits of 26,300,000 kroner for 1920, with a capital of about 200,000,000 kroner, aggregate earnings of only 3,900,000 can be shown for 1921.

The undertakings in question are connected with leading branches of Norwegian industry. The policy of the Norwegian Government seems to have been only to ameliorate this state of affairs, instead of exerting every effort to correct adverse conditions and hasten the process of post-war readjustment to an end.

SOUTH IS GRATEFUL FOR HIGHER TARIFFS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Southern Tariff Association met here today to give public expression to the gratitude of the south for the new tariff law, which includes most of the products of that section on the dutiable lists.

An announcement of the purposes of the two-day meeting by John Kirby of Texas, the organization's president, characterized the convention as a "victory congress" commemorating the "firm and generous treatment" accorded southern producers.

The new customs law, the statement asserted, has been the salvation of southern industries generally, and added that the 60 industries and more than 6000 banks affiliated with the association desired the country to know of their appreciation of the work of Congress.

SAVING WAGE FOR ALL INDUSTRY ESSENTIAL, PRESIDENT DECLARES

Labor Secretary Tells Railway Workers at Detroit That Mr. Harding Holds and Has Voiced That Conviction

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—President Harding believes that the railroad worker is of such importance that his wages and the conditions under which he works should be such as to make his employment so attractive that strikes will be impossible, James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, declared here in addressing the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and railway shop laborers. He advocated a "saving wage" for the American worker.

"More and more American employers are seeing the wisdom of the saving wage," he continued. "This wage promotes happiness and contentment in the workman's home and increases the buying power of the great group of American wage-earners upon whom we depend to buy a great part of our great industrial output. The President has voiced his views thus: 'The workman's lowest wage must be enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things worth existing for.'"

United organized labor always has been dedicated to the cause of law and order, Mr. Davis said, adding that "Despite its efforts and the efforts of its leaders, however, violence does occasionally break forth. We have had too much violence in our industrial life," he added, "too much strife. Labor must be ever alert to prevent those unlawful outbreaks which disgrace our whole civilization."

UNITY OF LABOR IN EUROPE MAY BE RE-ESTABLISHED

Constitutional Lines of New Effort Will Exclude Moscow—British Influence Likely to Be Large

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—During the past week or two there have been unexpectedly rapid developments in regard to the re-establishment of international Socialist and Labor unity in Europe on the basis of constitutional, parliamentary, social-democratic policy. That is to say, if the movement proceeds on its present lines, an agreement will be reached before long which will isolate the Moscow adherents from the main body of political and industrial labor parties on the Continent.

Some time ago, after the breakdown of the "unity front" effort at Berlin, it was decided by the Vienna Socialist Union to convene a European congress of its own parties at Carlsbad in the middle of September, and by the executive of the Second International to hold a congress at Hamburg in the first week of October. It was expected that the question of reunion would be dominant at these congresses, but certain events have led to the suspension of both meetings, and to a new line of approach to unity.

The bureau of the Trade Union International at Amsterdam has played the leading part in this change of program. During the recent reparations crisis in Germany the Amsterdam bureau invited the executives of both the Second International and the Vienna Union to a conference, to discuss possible measures to safeguard the German Republic against a possible monarchist coup. It was inevitable that at this meeting the question of general unity of the parties should be discussed, and the Amsterdam bureau adopted the rôle of mediator.

The outcome is that the executives agreed not to hold the congresses as arranged, but to meet again specially to try to work out a basis of reunion which might be submitted to a general European conference at which all the internationals, both political and trade union, with the exception of the Moscow bodies, would be represented. It was clear from the discussions, and from informal conversations, that the majority of the leaders of the Vienna Union have come to the conclusion that while the

of American wage-earners upon whom we depend to buy a great part of our great industrial output. The President has voiced his views thus: 'The workman's lowest wage must be enough to make his house a home, enough to insure that the struggle for existence shall not crowd out the things worth existing for.'"

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Moscow policy remains what it is complete labor unity is impossible.

This meeting of the executives will take place in Paris in October, and it is firmly believed that the outcome will be the establishment once more of a single Social-Democratic international body. In some quarters the inference has been drawn that the Amsterdam bureau will also be absorbed, but this is not in the least likely. It is held that the functions of the political and industrial internationals are too clearly marked off, and differ so much in character, that fusion would be impracticable.

There are various questions, however, which are on the border line, and others which are definitely of common interest. It is therefore proposed to set up a joint committee which would promote common action when it seemed desirable, and special importance is attached by leaders like Mr. Arthur Henderson to the co-operation of the political and trade union international movements in the effort to promote international peace by every means that can be devised.

SECOND STRAWBERRY SEASON
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Chicago is enjoying its second crop of native strawberries. Many patches around the city have developed another growth under the spell of a fair and warm Indian summer. Some grocers today are offering the berries at 20 cents a quart.

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FRENCH SOCIALIST
TO VISIT RUSSIANSGreat Interest Attaches to Trip
of Party Leader—Govern-
ment Not Opposed

PARIS, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence)—Great interest is being taken in the voyage of Edward Herriot in Russia. It has been known for some time that there is a curious discrepancy between the official French policy toward Russia and the private practice. Even before Genoa there were circumstantial stories of how the French Government was secretly endeavoring to encourage commercial relations with the Soviets. There is absolutely nothing, contrary to the common belief, which prohibits the Frenchman or the foreigner in France from dealings with Russia.

Thus it would appear that while the French Government presents a certain front to the world, it does not discourage attempts to get into touch with the Bolshevik Government. An agent of the Soviets has his quarters in Paris. It should be said, however, that no substantial business has been done, and that no very firm bargains have "been made."

Win Either Way

The point rather is that the French are prepared to win either way. If the Bolshevik Government crumbles, it trade proves to be impossible, the French Government has not compromised itself. If, on the other hand, the Soviets should consolidate their position and commerce is possible, then it will be found that those French interests which are concerned with Russia will not be at any considerable disadvantage.

For these reasons the visit of M. Herriot attracts attention in spite of its alleged personal character. Is he an emissary of the Government, or is he acting on his own initiative? It may be taken for granted that the Government has not directly compromised itself.

No more suitable person than the leader of the Radical Party could have undertaken to go to Russia. As he is opposed to the Government in theory it may be supposed that he possesses no mandate whatsoever. As, however, in fact he is in close touch with the Government and rarely votes against it, as he is undoubtedly a most responsible politician, he may be assured of Government approval if his mission turns out well. In short, he is precisely the kind of man who could best undertake a somewhat ambiguous expedition and no one could have been chosen who could negotiate at once with freer hands and more hope of having his conclusions ratified. He is the diplomatist par excellence in a matter of this sort.

Conservatives Trust Him

M. Herriot is a comparatively young and active man who enjoys a certain authority. He is the only man in town, the great manufacturing and commercial center of Lyons. He has impressed his personality so strongly on the life of that city that it is difficult to conceive anyone else being appointed in his place. And yet Lyons is not essentially radical in tendency. It is only by some tacit understanding between the Socialists and the Radicals that a majority could be assured. At the same time M. Herriot, curiously enough, is accepted by the Right.

He is also the representative of Lyons in Parliament. As deputy he has become the leader of his party which, in spite of divergent opinion with M. Poincaré, does not, under the guidance of M. Herriot, really menace the existence of the Government. Moreover, he is a practical man of business and something of a realist in politics.

Before he left Paris he said he believed he was acting as a good Frenchman. The heavy governmental machine had wheels which were too complicated. A private person could escape these various complications and could enter into conversations from which might be born an accord of which his own country would be the chief beneficiary.

Comment on Genoa

He stated that he had been at Genoa. But there he had been at grips with the representatives of the Soviets men who knew neither Russia, nor the needs, nor the possibilities of the country. Had those who were at Genoa known more, the negotiations would have been conducted in a different fashion. For his part he went because he wanted to see for himself. He said he was going at his own expense and risk, not knowing where he would go exactly, not how long he would remain. There were in Russia British, Germans and Americans. Why should there not be Frenchmen?

With him went M. Deladier, a deputy who is also curious to see for himself. M. Deladier has been closely associated with a certain society which is partly composed of Russians and partly of Frenchmen and which has been endeavoring to obtain concessions in the Ukraine for the purpose of supplying agricultural machinery. In this it has been favored by the National Ukrainian Mission now in Paris under the leadership of M. Marcotoune. Although a little is known about the intentions of the party it may properly be assumed that important consequences will result from this trip.

MANY WOULD STUDY POLITICS

Women from many states are registering for the Radcliffe School of Government and Politics, to be conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, in co-operation with Radcliffe College, Oct. 18, 19 and 20, at Agassiz House, Cambridge. Fifteen members of the Harvard-Radcliffe faculty will deliver lectures in this course. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, will make an address at the closing session, Friday evening, Oct. 20. A two-day celebration will mark the opening of the new headquarters of the Boston League, Oct. 13 and 14.

EFFORT TO HOLD COAL PRICE
TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6.—In an effort to keep coal at \$14.50 a ton in New Jersey, Gov. Edward I. Edwards today asked the Pennsylvania Coal Commission to insist on its rule that not more than \$8.50 a ton be charged for household coal at the mines.



Typical Sikh Soldiers

Photograph by Exclusive News-Agency

REVIVAL OF SIKH MOVEMENT
IN INDIA MAINLY POLITICALIdea Being Spread That Great Opportunity Awaits the
Sikh When British Raj Has Gone

SIMLA, Sept. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Sikh movement has played so large a part in Indian unrest, particularly in the Punjab, that it deserves more than a passing word of comment. The Sikhs are a numerous and powerful community of striking historic origin, and have played no inconsiderable part in the stormy history of the Indian peninsula. They were much to the fore during the disturbance in the Punjab in 1919, and for the last three years there has been widespread unrest among them; whilst during the present summer (1922) there have been several moments when the Sikh movement seemed about to lead to an explosion.

The word Sikh means "learner" or "disciple," and was first applied to the little band of reforming Hindus which gathered round Nanak in the early part of the sixteenth century. Nanak himself was one of the numerous reforming protestants who revolted from time to time against the more degrading forms of Hinduism. Like Buddha, he directed his protest equally against the ceremonial and social excesses which had grown upon the original body of the Hindu religion, and against the overweening tyranny of the priests. Both Buddhism and Sikhism tend toward quietism, but, as a recent commentator points out, the differences between them arise largely from the different antecedents and surroundings of their founders. "Buddha lived in the center of India, and among the many gods of the Brahmins. . . . Nanak was born in the borderland between Hinduism and Islam. He taught that there was but one god, neither Allah nor Ram, but simply God; neither the special God of the Mussulman, nor of the Hindu, but the God of the universe of all mankind and of all religions."

Idolatry Prohibited
The ethical teaching of the Sikh religion prohibits idolatry, hypocrisy, caste, the use of wine and other intoxicants, including tobacco, and particularly prohibits all elaborate ceremony in the observance of religion. The virtues which it inculcates are largely Christian in character, and such was the force of the teaching of the 10 successive gurus (high priests) who flourished between 1500 and 1708 that the whole character of the Sikhs was transformed by its influence. It may be noted here that no one is a Sikh by birth, he becomes so on baptism; so that it is possible for one member of a family to be a Hindu and another to be a Sikh. It may be noted, further, that Sikhism is an offshoot of Hinduism, and that there are many Sikhs who claim that their movement never really severed itself from the parent religion.

By the time when the Moghul Empire fell the Sikhs had become a great power, situated mainly in the Punjab, but also in certain other parts of Northern India; and when the Moghul power collapsed the Sikhs took charge of the large part of the Punjab. Sikhism reached its zenith under the military genius of Ranjit Singh; and after his passing Sikh regiments played a large part in saving India for the British Crown during the mutiny. Thereafter the Sikhs were mainly known as stalwart soldiers, and the movement lost much of its original religious significance.

However, in recent times there has been a revival, partly religious in origin, but mainly political. The religious origin of the present agitation lies in the "gurdwaras" or shrines which are the center of Sikhism and are administered by "mahants," who, though originally men of great religious influence, have in recent times declined into the sloth and luxury of the medieval abbot. The Punjab correspondent of the London Times in a recent dispatch to his paper pointed out that "the lands contributing revenues to these shrines have greatly appreciated with the result that a position has been created similar to that confronting the English people in the opulence of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII. From being high-living ascetics, the gurus have become luxurious bachelors on the revenues of the shrines, and it is estimated that today their annual income exceeds \$3,000,000."

The leaders of the protest against this evil took the name of "akali," which means a man devoted to God, and was the term applied during the period of militant Sikhism in the eighteenth century, and up to the time of the Mutiny (1857) to the fanatical troops which formed the spearhead of the Sikh armies. The modern "akali" has revived the ancient Sikh practice which enjoins the brotherhood to wear the five k's: "kes," which means long hair; "kara," which means a steel circlet; "kanji," a comb; the "kirpan," meaning knife; and "kach," short drawers. However, the most distinguishing marks of the akali Sikh of today are his black pugri and the enormous sword which he wears at the belt.

This sword is the real bone of contention. The wearing of arms in India is subject to severe restrictions; and when the Government of India recently revised the Arms Act, the "kirpan" of the Sikhs was specifically exempted from its operation on religious grounds. Now, until 1920-21 the Sikh knife was merely a small ornament an inch or two in length, worn on the top of the comb, and was, therefore, regarded as harmless. But when agitation spread through the community, the neo-akali interpreted the word "kirpan" as covering any cutting weapon and proceeded to equip himself with a cavalry sabre, and at this moment the military genius of Ranjit Singh, and after his passing Sikh regiments played a large part in saving India for the British Crown during the mutiny. Thereafter the Sikhs were mainly known as stalwart soldiers, and the movement lost much of its original religious significance.

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The leaders of the protest against this evil took the name of "akali," which means a man devoted to God, and was the term applied during the period of militant Sikhism in the eighteenth century, and up to the time of the Mutiny (1857) to the fanatical troops which formed the spearhead of the Sikh armies. The modern "akali" has revived the ancient Sikh practice which enjoins the brotherhood to wear the five k's: "kes," which means long hair; "kara," which means a steel circlet; "kanji," a comb; the "kirpan," meaning knife; and "kach," short drawers. However, the most distinguishing marks of the akali Sikh of today are his black pugri and the enormous sword which he wears at the belt.

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LAW NOT AIMED AT
CHRISTIAN SCIENCEIllinois Medical Fraternity Seeks
to Regulate Practice by
Physical Means

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—The medical fraternity of Illinois will make no attempt to regulate the practice of Christian Science in the new medical practice legislation now being drafted for presentation to the approaching Legislature, according to information from the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, which held a Legislature session here Tuesday. At the close of the meeting this statement given to the press was said to represent the consensus:

The contemplated law has nothing to do with Christian Science. We are leaving Christian Scientists absolutely to themselves. We are considering either amendments or a new law to regulate the practice of medicine or surgery in all of its departments. That is, to include all persons who treat the sick by physical means.

In this respect our idea is to have one door of admission with minimum standards of requirements as regards pre-medical, medical and surgical training and training for the specialties.

Committees are working on this from the Illinois Medical Society and the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association. They are trying to formulate a law fair to all.

We are dealing simply with those who use physical means for healing the sick and leaving all religionists to themselves, as we understand that any attempt to regulate them would be interpreted as an invasion of their religious freedom.

It is not contemplated to put any joker in the law which would affect the Christian Scientists.

We are acting to exclude people of insufficient mental training, faddists and dishonest practitioners of all types. The occasion of the meeting was national homeopathic clinic day. The session was devoted to discussion of the medical practice situation in the State, which has been complicated for the physicians by a decision of the State Supreme Court, on appeal of a chiropractor, knocking out part of the 1917 medical practice act as unconstitutional.

The conference was addressed by Dr. Forrest E. Culver of Chicago, state chairman of the Homeopathic Clinic Day program, Dr. A. C. Tenney of Chicago, chairman of the legislative committee of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical Association, and A. M. Shelton, director of the State Department of Registration and Education.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The British Columbia Government has been requested by

the Chiropractic Defense League, an organization formed to defend chiropractors from persecution, to amend the law so as to allow them to practice in this Province. In the case of three chiropractors who have been sentenced to jail it is requested that they be allowed to pay fines instead. The present drastic treatment of chiropractors, the league alleges, amounts to persecution. These prosecutions, it is charged, have been instigated by the British Columbia Medical Association, "with the sole purpose of curtailing the practice of chiropractic and prevent chiropractors from continuing the practice of their profession, contrary to the interests of a great body of the people."

COURSES IN ART
ARE ANNOUNCED
Dr. George Kriehn Will Teach
Its Better Appreciation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—That art lovers and students may have a better appreciation of those treasures which comprise the extensive and often unique collections acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, Dr. George Kriehn, of Columbia University, will direct this season a series of courses upon "The Art of the Metropolitan Museum," utilizing the originals there as the basis of his instruction.

These courses have been arranged by the department of extension teaching at Columbia, and because of the facilities offered for practical study at the museum, are expected to be of exceptional interest. They are meant for all desirous of obtaining a greater enjoyment of art through a greater familiarity with its essentials. The subject for the winter session will be "Sculpture and the Decorative Arts."

Pupils will have the choice of five sections—Friday, at 2:30 p. m., beginning today; Saturday at 10:30 a. m., beginning tomorrow; Monday at 10:30 a. m., beginning Oct. 16, and Thursday at 11 a. m., beginning Oct. 19.—this last course will be arranged, however, only if a sufficiently large student enrollment requires it.

A second series, "Outlines of Art History," will be given on Mondays, from 3 to 4:50 p. m., beginning next Monday, and will supplement the first course. Historic and cultural phases of art will be dealt with.

Acquisition by the museum of the unique Dreier Collection is another important landmark in its constant growth. It has become one of the world's greatest depositories for outstanding works of art to be found in the world, and its scope, ever widening by fresh additions to its collections, affords rare advantages and diversity of opportunity for research or for less exacting study, as fits the student's mood.

BRITISH SOCIAL CHANGE MARKED
BY INCREASE IN "PAYING GUESTS"

Decline in Fortunes Causes "Gentry" to Eke Out Incomes
by Sharing Expense With Others

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A striking feature of the approach of the season for the return of the wealthy families to London from the country this year has been the appearance of advertisements offering accommodation to "paying guests" in the houses of the old landed gentry. This phenomenon is

symbolical of a great change which has taken place in the fortunes and status of the old aristocracy. While the war brought into existence a new class of wealthy people it undoubtedly impoverished many who had previously held prominent positions in the country. Thus many country houses have changed hands, and the owners of many more have been compelled to find ways by which to ease the burden of their upkeep.

The most obvious way to do this was to get someone to share the expense in return for being allowed to join the house party for the autumn and winter sports. So the country house party de luxe of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is seen to be passing away, except among the few rich, and the custom of simpler but possibly none the less enjoyable house parties is steadily finding favor.

Accompanying this change there are necessarily changes in the amusements provided. Less expensive and less pretentious methods of diversion have come into vogue. Lawn tennis has leaped into universal favor, with golf a close second. Cricket also is popular.

In addition to augmenting modest incomes by the method of inviting paying guests, country householders are developing another economical practice in connection with their gardens. Labor on the land costs more than it did, and so householders and their families themselves have found it well worth while to "turn to" and take an active part among the flowers and fruit. This has necessitated the acquisition of a technical knowledge of gardening, but this knowledge, as is well known, is far more widespread than before the war.

An interesting practice also is that by which the garden is let out to the gardener at a rental, the family buying what produce they require from him at the market price. Under conditions such as this it is obvious that the peculiar situation exists of a householder not having the right to pick a flower from his own garden.

ANCIENTS START TRIP
HOME FROM BERMUDA

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 5.—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass., sailed from Bermuda yesterday, after a visit of four days. The last public function they attended was a banquet at which more than 600 persons were present. The Governor of Bermuda, Gen. Sir John Asser, was one of the speakers. Admiral Sir William Pakenham, commander-in-chief of the British fleet in these waters, and Edwin C. Merrill, American vice-consul, also attended.

IRON ORE IN TEXAS
WILL BE SMELTED

Project Dropped Several Years
Ago for Lack of Proper Financing
Now to Be Revived

BEAUMONT, Tex., Sept. 27 (Special Correspondence)—L. L. Featherstone, son of Col. L. P. Featherstone, who spent many years in an endeavor to develop the iron ore fields of East Texas by organization of the Texas Steel Company, will attempt to carry out the plans his father outlined for utilization of the extensive iron ore beds he had acquired in that section of the State.

Extensive surveys and tests have proved that iron ore mined there is as good as any in the United States. The one great difficulty in the way of development has been the absence of fuel required for the furnaces.

In its early days the State of Texas built an iron furnace at the State Penitentiary in Rusk. The prison authorities, however, allowed the plant to remain idle and the machinery and equipment to deteriorate. Colonel Featherstone obtained the passage of a bill through the Texas Legislature permitting him to purchase this unused furnace. For it he paid \$200,000.

The Texas Steel Company, which he was organizing at the time the World War in Europe started, was to take charge of this plant and operate it. Arrangements had been made for shipping coke from eastern ports to Port Bolivar, and transporting it by rail from that port to Rusk. Colonel Featherstone had developed the Port Bolivar shipping project, built a railroad to Rusk and otherwise had completed all work preliminary to the carrying out of his plans, when the war interrupted the financing of the company.

Creditors brought bankruptcy proceedings and the assets have just been sold at Beaumont for \$225,000. With the sale came announcement from L. L. Featherstone that he would attempt to carry out his father's plan.

THE ROSENBAUM CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Marjorie
Rambau
Neckwear
2.95 to 8.95

Clever
Vestees,
and Collar
Sets of
Taffeta in
white and
caramel,
and Georgette
in white,
showing an
effective
lattice work. The duplicate of the
vestee she wears in "The Goldfish"
is here—as well as other models
created especially for her.

—Street Floor

Panne Velvet
Hats
Copies of
Original Models \$10
Made in Paris.

Exquisite black hats of rich-looking
Panne velvet! Large bows, coils of
couque feathers, monkey fur, silver ribbon,
etc., are used extensively for
trimming.

(Second Floor)

KAUFMANN & BAER
PITTSBURGH'S GREATEST STORE
Sixth Ave. at Smithfield St.,
PITTSBURGH

KUHN & BRO. CO.
Grocers
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
EVERYTHING GOOD TO EAT
6100 Centre Ave., East End, Pittsburgh

Oswald Werner & Sons Co.
Dyeing and Cleaning
Ladies' and Children's Dresses
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Household Goods of Every Description
Tel. 6400 Hilland PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. W. Smith
Florists
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
AND CONTRACTORS
General Office:
Liberty at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh

linda
villa

A new model cottage,
built complete on the 4th
Floor adjoining the Fur-
niture Department and in
charge of the Better
Homes Bureau, showing
clever new arrangements
for Furniture, Rugs,
Draperies, etc.

Boggs & Buhl.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

\$79.50 to \$125 Winter Coats and Wraps



Gorgeously trim-
med with Wolf,
Beaver, Squirrel,
Caracul and other
fine furs.

\$59

Fashioned of rich-
est fabrics, Or-
mande, Velvete,
Geron, Medalist,
Finest Silk
Plushes, etc.

We placed our orders for them during the Summer months
WHEN MANUFACTURERS NEEDED BUSINESS! It
meant a tremendous saving to us, and to our customers. A
DOUBLE SAVING—for market prices on fur trimmings and
coating materials have sharply advanced, making it UTTERLY
IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO DUPLICATE THESE COATS
AT ANYTHING LIKE THE PRICES WE PAID FOR
THEM MONTHS AGO. We are placing these coats on
sale, giving our customers the benefit of the savings.

A 25% Deposit Will Hold Any One of
These Fine Coats

It isn't necessary to pay the full amount now—
a deposit of 25% will reserve any coat in the entire
sale until you want it.

—Frank & Seder—Second Floor.

"Pittsburgh's
Largest Ready-
to-Wear Store."

FRANK & SEDER

Fifth Ave., Smithfield and Diamond Sts., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy Your
Winter Coat
Now and Save.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Ukrainian Chorus
Heard for First
Time in America

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Ukrainian National Chorus, Alexander Koshetz, conductor, made its first appearance in the United States at Carnegie Hall last night before a large throng as the place could well hold, singing arrangements of Russian folk tunes to native texts. With the chorus appeared Mme. Oda Slobodskaja, soprano, and Mme. Nina Koshetz, soprano, in the character of soloists. The occasion was Russian through and through, somewhat resembling in regard to the audience, one of four years ago in the same hall, when a program of singing and dancing was given by Russians, interspersed with auction of Liberty bonds by Americans.

It must be that people of Slavic origin take a peculiar enjoyment in the mixture of politics and art, or else that politics and the fine arts have an inherent connection with one another which the men and women of Russia more keenly perceive and more deeply delight in than those of other countries. Some observers might be inclined to sum the matter up by describing the Russians as instinctive propagandists. But let everybody generalize as he chooses; no inquiry put to the Russians themselves brings conclusive answer.

Can Russians Sing?
Take the question of art itself as related to this Carnegie Hall debut. Really, can Russians sing? According to any strict Italian definition of song—and Italian vocal definition has been accepted in America till recently, to say the least, as authentic—Russians are very poor singers. But suppose they are, they make music which is extraordinarily interesting to hear, even for listeners brought up on the precepts of Italian opera and taught to revere the traditions of bel canto.

Something gives remarkable zest to the performances of the Russian Grand Opera Company, which Leo Feodoroff introduced to America last year; and it is not good singing, by any means. In the same way, something lends charm to the folk songs, presentations of the Ukrainian Chorus, which Max Rabinoff, after-war-adviser to the Government of the Ukraine, introduced last evening. The pleasing thing, to begin with, is new sound. American listeners are accustomed to the singing of words at choral concerts. The Ukrainian Chorus, for that matter, sings words, but it does much humming and contributes a veritable fresh scheme of coloring to music through wordless vocalization. And then technique. Nothing could be imagined more skillful than the choral execution of Mr. Koshetz's little company of sopranos, altos, tenors and basses. Shading and phrasing are worked out with elaboration which, according to ordinary experience, belongs not to part singing, but to solo singing, and which, moreover, can be found rarely even there.

Appeal to the Eye
Last of all, the Ukrainian Chorus makes an appeal to the eye as well as to the ear. To refer to the Russian Grand Opera Company for comparison again, many a person who witnessed that organization's productions of "The Snow Maiden," and "Boris Godunoff," is fond of remarking upon the costumes of the performers, because of the manner in which they are worn. Likewise the members of the Ukrainian Chorus display the ancient cloth, leather, bead and metal crafts of the eastern European folk in their suits, gowns, boots and headgear and make a picture of novel beauty and meaning. The Carnegie Hall program comprised, as far as the chorus was concerned, pieces by composers who have worked in the special department of part-song writing and who are not much known outside of Russia, though one of them, Koshetz, will become known in the United States for the duration of the tour, if not longer. The solo artists, Mmes. Slobodskaja and Koshetz, let their audience on excursions into the familiar field of the Glinka, Rimsky-Korsakov and Rachmaninoff repertory, performing in the accepted manner of interpreters of songs in recital.

W. P. T.

Frank French, of the Best American Period of Wood Engravers



FRANK FRENCH

Manchester, N. H., Oct. 2
Special Correspondence

IN THESE days of modernistic vagaries—the ragtime of discontent—it is, indeed, refreshing to dwell upon the art of past which lives in the present; the not far distant days when artist was also master-craftsman. Then it was that "head, heart and hand" worked in unison. Then it was that message and mission, production and utility, were synonymous; and artists a brotherhood striving to enrich all mankind.

Commercialism and specialization have robbed art of much of its creative unity, and process has duplicated, not reflected. We have been "speeding up," wholly disregarding the fact that haste is waste, and "progress" has not infrequently been cycles of indolence. It is well to know that accomplishment must be the end of endeavor.

In our midst dwells Frank French, a leader in the old school of wood engravers, his tools and blocks idle, his prints in folios. The world, in barely half a century, has ceased to care, if it ever did care—"art's labour lost?" No, dear friends, not lost; for the message and the mission are perpetual. Through such creations as his, we may realize the world's limitless possibilities of line; the subtle influence of form, the mastery of composition. Color but enhances; the artist must draw, always draw; for drawing is art's keystone—that which alone endures.

Such men as Mr. French have lifted the veil of limitation; clarified the vision of those who had eyes but saw not. Serving not self but others, their expression has reflected thought. They have been mouthpieces for inarticulate millions; the world is their debtor.

Mr. French was born at Loudon, N. H., May 25, 1850, and in 1870 took up wood engraving at Manchester, N. H., under the instruction of Henry W. Herrick, who was his only instructor. Shortly afterward he entered the employ of the Mirror, and for two years did commercial work. In 1872, proofs of work done for a Boston publisher secured a New York position with the American Tract Society, where Mr. French remained three years.

In 1875 Mr. French established his own workshop, Harper's, Scribner's, The Century, and other magazines and publishers keeping him fully occupied. Wood engraving was at this time at its climax; unfortunately, one of short duration.

Attracting special attention were numerous magazine articles, for which progress soon necessitated illustrations, and these Mr. French drew and painted in black and white, the subjects being mainly botanical and genre.

As a member of the Kit-Kat Club, Mr. French attended the tri-weekly meetings gaining much from the influence of environment and the inspiration of contact. He is also a member of the Artists Fund Society and Salmagundi Club. Recent election as an associate of the National Academy is a gratifying compliment.

Mr. French opened his Manchester, N. H., studio in 1910. For many years past he has devoted his time to landscapes and portraits in oil; among his patrons Irving W. Townsend of Newton, Mass., Dr. Charles W. Page of Hartford, Conn., Prof. Gustave Becker and William Foote of New York City, the Hon. Charles F. Gay of St. Louis, George Leighton of Los Angeles, Ex-Governor Floyd, Congressman Cyrus A. Sulloway, George Parnell and other prominent New Hampshire people.

He has been honored with various medals for wood engravings, among them the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893, Pan-American at Buffalo in 1901, St. Louis in 1904 and a gold medal at Paris Exposition in 1900. At the New Hampshire Historical Society in Concord some 100 of his artist's proofs are on exhibition.

Looking backward, Mr. French may rest content in consciousness that he has done his work well and been kind; striving, always striving; seeking, always seeking; leaving behind "footprints on the sands of time," which others may follow. H. L. J.



THE SCOUT. Wood engraving after painting by Gilbert Gaul.



OLD MILL from oil painting

Books and Bookmen

THE steady stream of all manner of books, grave and gay, flows on month in, and month out, but the spring and autumn are always the signal for the stream to assume the nature of a torrent, the richness and variety of which tends to be embarrassing even to the most omnivorous reader.

The autumn announcements in London are evidence that the present season is by no means in arrears of its traditions; and he who cultivates the art of intelligent selection, not less than the indiscriminate, is to be provided with a satisfying bill of fare for many months to come. Mr. E. V. Lucas, than whom none practices more easily and gracefully the gentle art of making books, has three to his credit this autumn, to say nothing of a revised edition of his "Wanderer in Paris." Leading off with a novel, entitled "Ginevra's Money," he follows it up almost immediately with "You Know What People Are," some of his humorous Punch contributions, illustrated by George Morrow. A little later a collection of essays will appear, entitled "Giving and Receiving," containing such tales, fantasies and sketches, as show the writer in his happiest vein. Those who read Sir A. Methuen's "Anthology of Modern Verse," published last year, and the book was enormously popular, will welcome another of its kind from his expert pen, which will appear shortly: "Shakespeare to Hardy: An Anthology of English Lyrics," with an introduction by Robert Lynd. "With the Prince in the East" by Sir Herbert Russell, an account of the Prince of Wales' tour in India, Japan and Egypt, will certainly be a best-seller, since it is a book which everyone will want to read; while Mr. Owen Wister's book, "Neighbours Henceforth," concerning France in these years of reconstruction, will be welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Frank Shay, the New York bookseller of 3 Christopher Street, kept open house from 12 noon to 12 midnight, one day late in September. He has added another room at the back of his shop and his stock is quite as tempting as ever. Yet, while we were there, few purchases were made. Instead, all of Mr. Shay's friendly neighbors seemed to be dropping in to shake hands and exchange confidences, for Mr. Shay has lately returned from a summer of driving his book caravan up and down the shady roads of Cape Cod. We distinctly heard one eager young person confiding to her host that she had had the good fortune to make \$25 over and above her regular salary that week; it appeared, too, that bargains were struck with aspiring playwrights and poets, Mr. Shay going in for publishing nowadays as well as for bookselling. The atmosphere, moist to a depressing degree, was somehow not conducive to the buying of weighty volumes which must be carried home; we ourselves, contrary to our usual wont, refrained from purchases. Yet we went directly into Eighth Street, and, heedless of the heat, bought a feeble, certainly

very dusty, pot of Wandering Jew, which we bore away to our distant den, far uptown.

It will be of interest to American readers that among important books to be published in the United States are Philip Guedalla's "The Second Empire" and Robert Lynd's "Books and Authors," two of the outstanding books of the early autumn season in London. Both these books appear upon the autumn list of G. P. Putnam's Sons of New York.

Theatrical Notes

Some definite news is now to hand concerning the projected cycle in London of Sir Arthur Pinero's dramas. This will commence in October, and the first revival of the series will be "Mid-Channel." Originally produced 12 years ago at the St. James's Theatre by Sir George Alexander, it enjoyed a long and successful run. Miss Irene Vanbrugh, who is happily still available will resume her former part of Zoë Blundell, but her "support" is not yet decided. When, in due time, "Mid-Channel" is withdrawn, the public will have an opportunity of renewing their acquaintance with such old favorites from the same hand as "Sweet Lavender" and "The Benefit of the Doubt." Although the list of them is now very small, some of those actors and actresses who appeared in the original productions are still in harness; and a resumption of the work of their old parts would furnish the revivals with added interest.

Director Frank Lloyd, who recently completed "A Voice From the Minaret," a screen version of Hichens' stage play, with Norma Talmadge in the leading rôle, is making a screen adaptation of "Within the Law," which is to be Miss Talmadge's next picture.

DeWolfe Hopper has begun a tour in Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

AMUSEMENTS

MAX RABINOFF Presents

THE

Ukrainian National Chorus

Jointly with

MME. ODA SLOBODSKAJA

Soprano Petrograd Opera

MME. NINA KOSHETZ

Soprano Moscow Opera

American Debut:

Oct. 5th—New York—Carnegie Hall.

Oct. 6th—Philadelphia, Pa.—Academy of Music.

Oct. 7th—Princeton, N. J.—Princeton University.

Oct. 8th—New Bedford, Mass.—Olympia Theatre.

Oct. 9th—New Haven, Conn.—Yale University.

Oct. 10th—Springfield, Mass.—Municipal Auditorium.

Oct. 11th—Hartford, Conn.—Foot Guard Hall.

Oct. 12th—Boston, Mass.—Symphony Hall.

Oct. 13th—Providence, R. I.—Industry Hall.

Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office.

Jordan Hall, TOMORROW AFT. at 3

CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY

of San Francisco

Program: Beethoven, Ravel & Mrs. Beach.

Box office: Phone L. B. 4520. (W. H. Luce, Mgr.)

Exhibition in New York
of Ecclesiastical Art

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—At The Misses Hill's Gallery has been gathered together an unusually interesting collection of ancient and modern ecclesiastical art. A group of paintings, etchings, and wood blocks by Carl Schmitt are the creations of an artist who continues the antique feeling in the modern formula. Mr. Schmitt's work brings to mind momentary flashes of such great painters as Botticelli, El Greco, and Rembrandt, or the quiet reaches of the decorations of Puvion de Chavannes. Mr. Schmitt works with the independence of authentic vision, following but seldom the established traditions. His conceptions are fresh, spontaneous and virile, but there is at the same time an interwoven peace and remoteness which gives the right sense of balance. Colors flare through the accessories of the costumes with flashing intensity and, in their unexpected combinations, are felt as indications of the abstract. Mr. Schmitt's "Nativity" is a splendid piece of strongly contrasted light and shade; his "Annunciation" is impressive in design and rich color.

The "Madonna with Angela" is a composition of concentrated effect, the whirling figures with unfolded wings producing a sort of centrifugal rhythm. The "Land of Ethel" and "Temples Unfinished" are tranquil transcripts of antique themes; the "Dalmatian Madonna" is a strongly individualized conception and the pastel drawings of "Dante" and "Ruth" are haunting visions of delicate beauty. Mr. Schmitt's woodcuts are decidedly successful but the etchings indicate a medium unsuited to his thinking. There is always a searching for quality in his painting and he has evolved an interesting technique capable of transmitting his eager message.

A decorative painting by Dorothy Litzinger entitled "An Offering of Spring" gives a note of contrast with the white sprays of dogwood blossoms set before a bright-colored Madonna and Child suggesting the famous relief of Rossellino. Mary Fraser Wesselhoft contributes three glowing compositions in stained glass and studies of famous examples of early glass from the cathedrals of Bourges, Gisors, Tours, and Chartres. Miss Wesselhoft has carried the purity of color in the medieval windows into her twentieth century work using only the pure colored glass in careful juxtaposition to obtain her effects of great intensity and brilliance.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

EMPIRE THEATRE, E. 42nd St. & 4th St.

THEATRE, E. 42nd St. & 4th St.

HENRY MILLER

RUTH CHATTERTON

in Henry Battelle's Masterly Play

"LA TENDRESSE"

"A big play, a great play, its theme the essence of life—may bigger than life itself; for it is love."

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit

of sedition of life as "The Torch-Bearers"

is being acted.—F. L. S. The Christian

Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.

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"You will enjoy this farce."—Also

WILLIAM COURTENAY

"His Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Feltus

"The Merry Wives of Windsor"
Reopens the Old Vic, London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Sept. 23

SHAKESPEARE'S "The Merry

Wives of Windsor" was chosen to

reopen the Old Vic, London, for

the season. The cast:

Sir John Falstaff.....Wilfrid Walter

Master Ford.....Robert Glennie

Master Page.....Cyril Lindigton

Master Page.....Cyril Lindigton

Sir Hugh Evans.....D. Hay Petrie

Justice Shallow.....John Garside

Master Slender.....Hubert Hine

Doctor Calus.....Rayner Barton

Bardolph.....Ernest Meads

Nym.....Hilton Edwards

Pistol.....John Laurie

Host of the Garter Inn.....Frank Denis

Master Fenton.....Allan Watts

William Page.....Evelyn Neilson

Robin (page to Falstaff).....Iris Roberts

Simple (servant to Slender).....Henry Cohen

John Rugby (servant to Calus)

John (servant to Ford).....Robert Glennie

Robert (ditto).....Hubert Hine

Mistress Ford.....Evelyn Neilson

Mistress Page.....Florence Buckton

Mistress Quickly.....Ethel Harper

Anne Page.....Doris Kealy

The reopening of the Old Vic, for

the season—always an event, eagerly

looked forward to by many London-

ers—was rendered the happier, this

autumn, by the knowledge that the

trustees have safely in their bank the

check for £30,000, so generously

provided by Mr. Dance, and that all

anxiety concerning the immediate

future of the house is now at an end.

For the present, however, things go

on pretty much as they did, the altera-

tions required by the London County

Council being necessarily postponed,

until Morley College, which occupies

what should be the Old Vic's dressing

rooms, is safely installed elsewhere.

Meanwhile some small improve-

ments have already been effected. The

padding of the orchestra stalls will

add to the physical comfort of the

wealthier supporters of the old thea-

ter, but more important is the erec-

tion of a movable platform, beyond

the apron, and over the orchestra—an

addition which gives the performers

needed space, in which to spread

themselves while acting in front of

the curtain, and also brings the stage

more into conformity with Elizabethan

times, when, with the audience on

three sides of the players, a greater

intimacy of effect was attainable than

can be had in most theaters of modern

design. This change has necessitated

the abolition of the footlights—addi-

tional lamps being now worked from

either side of the circle. In the cir-

cumstances, the management, quite

naturally, are already dreaming pleas-

ant day-dreams of further improve-

ments to come, these including a new

vestibule, where the company will be

able to receive and converse with a

few members of the audience, after

the play.

A large and enthusiastic gathering

attended the opening performance of

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," which

was followed by so many calls that

had time permitted, there would have

been a speech from every member of

the company. As it was the house

got one from Miss Baylis—and from

one or two others—while the atten-

dants were kept busy transporting

from the auditorium to the actors' port.

numerous offerings, including a parcel of old prints and playbills for Rupert Harvey, and, for the ladies, enough floral tributes to create the semblance of a harvest festival in the theater. As for the entertainment itself, Shakespeare's merry farce, after a rather slow start, went, and goes increasingly, with an exhilarating swing. Some of the acting is excellent, the best performance of all, on the whole, being Mr. Rupert Harvey's "Ford," one of those straight and robustly conceived parts that suit exactly his direct and forceful methods. It was a fine study of a jealous Elizabethan, and will go down in the records as one of the best things Mr. Harvey has yet done.

The Falstaff of Mr. Wilfrid Walter was less successful. This character is a very difficult one to succeed with, largely because the fat knight of "The Merry Wives" is such a decadent fellow compared with that fascinating rascal philosopher of Henry IV. In make-up, as also in method, Mr. Walter recalled Beerbohm Tree's rendering; but it seemed to me that the Old Vic actor's performance was generally rather constrained and restricted—occasionally too mincing—and almost always too throaty in utterance. I should have liked to see more ease and richness in the treatment of it. Mr. Walter was quite at his best in the scenes of angry, plaintive recollection, especially that vividly written one, with Ford, disguised as Master Brook, at the close of Act III—"to be thrown into the Thames, and cooled glowing hot in that surge, like a horse's shoe; think of that, blissing hot, think of that, Master Brook." Those bitter-humorous words of outraged pride and dignity—so much of either as yet remained to old Falstaff—were admirably rendered, as also was his gradual return to self-confidence and satisfaction, while Ford stily hints to him that all may yet be well.

Mr. Hey Petrie, as Sir Hugh Evans, gave a very truthful, and comical, rendering of the garrulous Welshman; and the other male members of the cast were generally effective. The Merry Wives themselves were played with much spirit by Miss Florence Buckton and Miss Eithel Whitehouse, while that old-established favorite, Miss Eithel Harper—granted that she forced her work a little—seemed thoroughly to enjoy, and certainly made others enjoy, her busy evening as Mrs. Quickly.

Capt. David C. Bone is responsible for the first floating bookshop on record. It is called the High Seas Bookshop, established on board the captain's new ship, the Tuscania, which recently completed her maiden trip from Glasgow to New York. As its first receipts amounted to about \$125, it would seem that it is headed for easy success. The bookshop is situated in such a way as to be accessible to both first and second class passengers. The captain himself has passed upon the books in stock and his taste is most fastidious; his shelves were replenished with American books while the ship was in port.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COLLEGE GAMES
GETTING HARDER

Harvard Varsity Will Face
Strong Football Opponents in
the Holy Cross Eleven

COLLEGE GAMES TOMORROW

Alabama vs. Oglethorpe.
Alabama P. I. vs. Spring Hill.
Arkansas vs. Drury.
Bates vs. Tufts.
Brown vs. Colby.
Bucknell vs. Susquehanna.
California vs. Redlands.
Carnegie Tech. vs. Geneva.
Carson-Newman vs. Athens.
Center vs. Mississippi.
Chicago vs. Georgia.
Clemson vs. Allegheny.
Colgate vs. Allegheny.
Colorado vs. Regis.
Colorado Mines vs. Wyoming.
Columbia vs. Amherst.
Connecticut A. C. vs. Mass. A. C.
Cornell vs. Niagara.
Creighton vs. Hamline.
Dartmouth vs. Maine.
Detroit vs. Duquesne.
Dickinson vs. Albright.
Drake vs. Cornell College.
Franklin & Marshall vs. W. Maryland.
Georgia Tech. vs. Davidson.
Hamilton vs. Rochester.
Harvard vs. Holy Cross.
Haverford vs. Stevens.
Hiram vs. Otterbein.
Hobart vs. Russell.
Indiana vs. DePauw.
Iowa vs. Knox.
Iowa State vs. Coe.
Kansas A. C. vs. Washburn.
Kentucky vs. Cincinnati.
Lawrence vs. Carroll.
Lehigh vs. Catholic University.
Louisiana State vs. Loyola.
Michigan vs. Eastern.
Michigan A. C. vs. Albion.
Middlebury vs. Williams.
Minnesota vs. North Dakota.
Missouri vs. Grinnell.
Nebraska vs. South Dakota.
N. H. State vs. Norwich.
Northwestern vs. Beloit.
Oberlin vs. Kenyon.
Ohio State vs. Otterbein.
Oregon vs. Willamette.
Oregon A. C. vs. Pacific.
Pennsylvania vs. Gettysburg.
Pittsburgh vs. Lafayette.
Princeton vs. Virginia.
Purdue vs. James Milliken.
Richmond vs. Washington.
Rutgers vs. Fordham.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus.
Syracuse vs. N. Y. University.
Tennessee vs. Knoxville.
Texas vs. Phillips.
Tulane vs. Mississippi College.
Union vs. St. Lawrence.
West Point vs. Kansas.
Western Reserve.
Widener vs. Kalamazoo.
Vanderbilt vs. Henderson-Brown.
Vermont vs. Springfield.
Virginia M. I. vs. Washington.
Virginia P. I. vs. William & Mary.
Wabash vs. Lake Forest.
Washington vs. Montana.
Washington & Jefferson vs. Bethany.
Wesleyan vs. Bowdoin.
West Virginia vs. Marietta.
Wiscasset vs. Colby.
Worcester P. I. vs. Trinity.
Yale vs. North Carolina.

Now that all of the eastern college football teams have played their first contests of 1922 and the coaches have had a week in which to correct the mistakes shown in the opening contests, tomorrow afternoon's games are expected to find the big college teams facing stiffer competition than they have yet had and many followers of the great gridiron sport are beginning to look for an upset or two.

At least one of the "Big Three" teams is going to have to play very good early-season football if it is going to come through the week end with a victory to say nothing of a clean slate. That team is Harvard, which is going to face Holy Cross. The Worcester college always has a strong eleven and this fall promises to be no exception. The Crimson has a strong team in the making; but was late in starting this fall and unless Coach R. H. Fisher has been able to put a lot of football into his players since they defeated Middlebury last Saturday, the Crimson is in for a merry session tomorrow. Last year Harvard won by the small score of 3 to 0.

Princeton is expected to meet with harder competition from University of Virginia than was furnished by Johns Hopkins University last Saturday. Coach W. W. Roper has been devoting a whole lot of time to developing a kicking game during the past week and it will be interesting to see just how much progress has been made along this line. Virginia always has a good eleven and expects to make a fine showing against the "Tiger" team.

Yale is looking for an easier game tomorrow than she had a week ago when Carnegie Institute of Technology held the Elis to a 13-to-0 score. Tomorrow's opponent will be University of North Carolina and while the latter has often made a good showing on its trips north, it is hardly thought that the 1922 team can put up such a strong all-round game as Carnegie showed last Saturday.

One eleven that has not yet made its initial appearance in the east this fall but will get into action tomorrow is the United States Naval Academy, and reports from Annapolis seem to indicate that the Midshipmen are going to be about as strong as last fall. They have a heavy line and one or two good backs.

West Point will indulge in an inter-sectional game tomorrow when the Cadets entertain University of Kansas. This Missouri Valley Conference eleven is coming east with the confident expectation of giving the Cadets one of the hardest preliminary games that the Soldiers have had in some time.

University of Pittsburgh, after being treated to a surprise defeat last fall, is not going to face Lafayette College tomorrow with the same air of confidence that marked the Pitt players before last year's game started. Pitt is out to even up for that defeat, while Lafayette has been working hard, with a view to making it two straight. Whatever the result, both teams are pretty sure to know that they have been in a football game by tomorrow night.

Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse,

Pennsylvania State, Brown and Dartmouth are all looking forward to rather easy victories without being scored on. Columbia will face Amherst. While the Blue and White expects to win by a comfortable margin, the Amherst team expects to make things nearly as interesting as last fall when it won 9 to 7.

The smaller New England colleges are going to have some interesting competition all by themselves. Tufts will face Bates and the former is a favorite to win. Williams will play Middlebury and this should be a fine battle. Wesleyan will face Bowdoin, while Colby should be easy for Brown and University of Maine the same for Dartmouth.

PENN STATE SQUAD
GIVEN SHAKEUP

Coach Bezdek Shifts Lineup to
Bolster Gridiron Team

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Oct. 6.—Sparing not a single member of the team in practice yesterday, Coach Bezdek told the squad that not a solitary position on the Penn State varsity was settled, and that unless some of the players showed a big improvement, there would be a wholesale shakedown.

Making good on his word, the coach did make a number of shifts in order to give every possible candidate a chance to show. Simmons, a newcomer, who did not even make the freshman backfield last year, was sent to right halfback in place of Carson and he showed a flash of real football ability. His defensive work in particular was of high caliber. Harry Gregory, substitute halfback, was called into the second team at the start but was soon promoted to the varsity in place of Kerstetter, and Bezdek believes that he will make good as understudy to Palm.

Aitell is being given a chance to display his wares at right end in Hufford's place, McCoy being shifted to the second team, temporarily at least. Schuster, Johnson, and Flock have all been tried at left tackle. Coach Bezdek was far from satisfied when practice finally came to an end, and his lineup for the Gettysburg game tomorrow is a mystery.

It was announced yesterday that the final score of the game with William and Mary last Saturday was 27 to 7, and not 28 to 7, as originally given out. One drop kick just missed the uprights after apparently being good, and the decision was not made clear to the scorers. Officials today confirmed the revised score.

COLBY PLANS MOST
EXTENSIVE SCHEDULE

WATERVILLE, Me., Oct. 6 (Special).—J. R. Gow, manager and former captain of the Colby College tennis team, announces that the college will undertake this year the most extensive schedule ever negotiated by a Colby net team. A trip to Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, planned for the spring to follow immediately after the New England intercollegiate at Chestnut Hill, is being considered and will likely be undertaken. If the members of the squad show good results at Chestnut Hill, one or more of the men may be sent to the National Intercollegiate tennis championship matches to take place at Philadelphia in the spring.

In addition to the regular events of the spring, dual matches with Bowdoin and Bates are in process of negotiation. The regular Maine intercollegiate tennis championships will be held at Bowdoin College in the spring. Colby, with the doubles championship of 1922 safely tucked away with the other Blue and Gray trophies, and with the singles championship acquired by J. R. Gow, has every reason to expect the championship next spring. Some skilled material are among the new comers at the college.

Archery Matches
By Mail Revived
L. C. Smith Invites Archers to
Take Part in a Fall Series

A few years ago many of the archers in the United States took part in some matches by mail and this competition aroused so much interest among the handlers of the bow and arrow that L. C. Smith, former secretary-treasurer of the United States Archery Association has sent out notices inviting archers to take part in a similar series this fall. The plan is to have each archer to shoot on his or her own range whenever it is convenient and to mail the scores to L. C. Smith, 613 Old South Building, Boston, Mass., as fast as they are made. But letters are to be sent out weekly giving all scores received up to the time of publication.

Several archers have already taken part in such a competition. The records made by nine archers shooting as individuals have been turned in and Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa., national champion, has the best record to date with 88 hits for 460.

The Boy Scouts of Rome engaged in two four-man team shoots, the second one showing a score of 1018. The results as turned in follow:

AMERICAN ROUND				
60 yds.	50 yds.	40 yds.	Total	Date
R. P. Elmer	28-146	30-152	88-460	Oct. 1
C. E. Dallin	27-109	27-121	84-440	Sept. 23
William H. Palmer Jr.	24-114	28-145	84-440	Oct. 1
A. P. Knight Sr.	24-102	25-121	79-401	Oct. 1
G. A. Mang	23-119	22-122	71-377	Oct. 2
G. A. Mang	22-82	27-143	79-369	Oct. 1
J. P. True	20-70	27-123	79-395	Sept. 27
William H. Palmer 3d	22-92	22-106	76-308	Oct. 1
Pred Cooper	10-50	18-84	26-230	Oct. 2
C. B. Gudebrand	13-59	21-77	40-140	Oct. 1

SCOUT TEAM ROUND

50 yds.	40 yds.	Total	Date
A. P. Knight Sr.	58-248	75-345	Sept. 23
Charles Knight	52-204	66-204	Oct. 1
S. Drake	42-184	51-228	Oct. 1
R. Knight	43-161	40-140	Oct. 1

30 ARROWS AT 60 YARDS

60 yds.	50 yds.	Total	Date
A. P. Knight Sr.	29-147	27-149	Oct. 2
R. Knight	27-149	27-149	Oct. 2

Umpires Who Are Handling the 1922 World Series Baseball Games

SECOND GAME ENDS
WITH TIED SCORE

After Nearly Three Hours Are
Taken to Play 10 Innings.
Umpire Calls a Halt

WORLD SERIES STANDING

	G	W	L	PC
New York Nationals	2	1	1	1,000
New York Americans	2	0	1	1,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 5 (Special).—The second game in the series for the world's baseball championship between the New York clubs resulted in a tie this afternoon, 3 to 3. Time was declared by Umpire George Hildebrand after the teams had consumed the better part of three hours in playing 10 innings, thus making plausible the plea that it had grown too dark to continue. Since the players of both sides started to pick up their belongings in the respective dugouts immediately after the third out was made in the tenth, it was apparent that an agreement had been entered into to call the battle off in case neither team scored a run in the first extra inning.

It was a battle, too, while it lasted. The Yankees faced a three-run handicap in the very first inning, when Emil Meusel drove the ball into the left field bleachers, scoring ahead of him two runners who had singled. The Yankees answered with one in their half of the first, and Aaron Ward put his team still further in the game by duplicating Meusel's feat in the fourth. From then on scoring was done until the combined efforts of G. H. Ruth and Robert Meusel tied the score up, and added another chapter to the list of "eventful eighth" innings of New York world series history.

J. R. Shawkey and J. M. Barnes were the pitchers who faced each other all through the intense, if long-drawn, battle. Shawkey got away to a very bad start, and Manager M. J. McGraw had his warm-up squad doing duty before two were out in the first inning. For H. K. Groh maintained his 1,000 batting average of the day before by singling to center, after Capt. David Bancroft had been retired, and Groh went to second, while F. P. Frisch hit to left for a base. Then came Meusel's prodigious lift into the bleachers, which gave Barnes a splendid 3-to-0 advantage before he even had stepped into the box.

But the Yankees, their best pitcher already defeated and their second best also apparently facing a setback, were still to be reckoned with. Joseph Dugan with one out in the opening session hit to Bancroft, whose throw over G. L. Kelly's head permitted the Yankee infielder to reach second. Ruth grounded to Kelly, but Walter Pipp came through with a base hit between Frisch and Kelly, scoring the run.

Shawkey escaped more trouble in the second, but from the time on he was nearly inoperative. In the second inning Charles Stengel opened up with a single to short, which he beat out by fast running. Frank Snyder's hit to right field placed Stengel on second base, but Barnes, after twice failing to sacrifice, grounded into a fast double play, Everett Scott to Ward to Pipp. Then Bancroft ended the half with a long fly to Ruth.

Shawkey issued two bases on balls in the third, while Frisch hit a single off his delivery in the fifth and Ross Young did likewise to start the sixth. But in the fourth, seventh, eighth and ninth innings not a Giant reached first. Kelly's strikeout had ended the third inning and William Cunningham, who had replaced Stengel, was retired on strikes at the opening of the fourth; following which Snyder fouled to Dugan and Barnes struck out.

Two low-breaking balls which got away from Catcher W. H. Schang came near proving disastrous to the Yankees in the fifth. Frisch reached base on a bunt with two out and got around as far as third on successive wild pitches before Shawkey put the ball over to Emil Meusel, causing the home-run hitter to ground to the infield.

In the meantime, the Yankees were having a little more success against Barnes' delivery. Ward's home run in the fourth inning came with two

out, and was a longer hit than Meusel's, the ball going half way into the left field tiers. On his last two trips to the plate, in the sixth and ninth innings, however, Ward struck out. Dugan singled in the fifth, after two men had been retired. It was his second hit, and the third time he had reached the base. Robert Meusel drew a base on balls in the sixth, when neither of the two succeeding batters could advance him. Barnes showed an example of great pitching in the seventh, when he forced Scott to bound to Kelly and struck out Shawkey and W. Witt. But the Yankees evened matters in the next inning.

Dugan bunted to start the eighth, but was thrown out. Barnes to Kelly. Ruth came to time with a fine two-base hit which rattled up against the left field boards. Cunningham stepped on Pipp's fly, but R. Meusel brought the run home with a splendid double to center. It was then up to Schang; but Barnes put all he had on the ball and forced the catcher to send an easy grounder to Kelly.

Hits and strikeouts succeeded each other in the Yankee ninth. Ward was unable to solve Barnes' curves—the Giant boxer had never used his deceptive ball to greater advantage than today; but Scott lined a single to center which Lee King, the third center fielder that the Giants used during the game, did not essay to catch. Scott was forced on Shawkey's bunt to the pitcher. Then Witt singled into left, but both runners were stranded as Dugan struck out.

Only three men went to bat for either side in the tenth. For the Giants, Barnes was thrown out by Shawkey; Bancroft singled, but was out trying for second, Witt to Scott; and Groh was retired on a grounder to Ward. In the Yankees' half Ruth and Meusel hit high fouls to Snyder, and Pipp the intervening batsman, grounded out to the first baseman. Then Umpire Hildebrand called the game.

Witt's fine throw after a momentary fumble in the tenth was a very important item, for if the Giant leader had carried his slide into second safely, he would have been in a fair way of scoring, with two such batsmen as Frisch and Groh following in order. The score:

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Bancroft, ss	5	0	1	1	1	0	1
Groh, 3b	4	1	1	1	1	3	0
Frisch, 2b	4	1	2	2	1	4	0
Meusel, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Young, rf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Kelly, 1b	4	0	0	0	15	0	0
Stengel, c	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cunningham, cf	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
King, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
J. Barnes, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	39	3	8	11	30	12	1

	AB	R	H	TB	PO	A	E
Witt, of	5	0	1	1	1	1	0
Dugan, 3b	5	1	2	3	3	0	0
Ruth, rf	4	1	1	1	1	1	0
Young, rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
R. Meusel, lf	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
Schang, c	4	0	0	0	5	0	0
Ward, 2b	4	1	1	4	4	5	0
Scott, ss	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Shawkey, p	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	3	8	14	30	11	0

*Ran for Stengel in second.
*Batted for Cunningham in ninth.
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Nationals—3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Americans—1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Game called after tenth, darkness.

Two-base hits—Dugan, Ruth, R. Meusel.
Home runs—E. Meusel, Ward. Stolen bases—Frisch, Double play—Scott, Ward and Pipp. Left on base—Yankees 8, Giants 5. Base on balls—by Shawkey, 2; by Groh, Young; by J. Barnes, Ruth, R. Meusel. Struck out—by Shawkey, Kelly, Cunningham, Barnes, Smith, by J. Barnes, Schang, Ward 2, Shawkey, Witt, Dugan. Wild pitches—Shawkey 2. Time 2:41m. Umpires—Hildebrand (American), umpire-in-chief at plate; McCormick (National), first base; Owens (American), second base; Klem (National), third base.

TIGERS HOLD LAST
HARD SCRIMMAGE

Meet Virginia Tomorrow—Varsity Scores Four Touchdowns

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 6.—W. W. Roper, head coach of the Princeton University football team, put his gridiron squad through its last hard scrimmage yesterday afternoon on University Field in preparation for the game with the University of Virginia eleven tomorrow. The squad scored four touchdowns against the scrubs.

The greater part of the afternoon's scrimmage found the varsity on the defensive against the scrubs, but during the short time that they were on the offensive, R. E. Newby '24, J. B. Cleaves '23, K. B. Smith '24 and L. M. Bergen '23, crossed the scrubs' goal line for touchdowns.

Robert Stinson '22, who has been out for most of the season, was back in the lineup, but F. K. Pagenkopf '25, first-string quarterback, was still taking a rest. After the game tomorrow the Virginia squad of 28 men will be entertained at a banquet at the field house on University Field.

FALL INTERCLASS
REGATTA AT TECH

Freshmen to Start Training on
Charles This Afternoon

Plans for a fall interclass regatta at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the first one in the history of the water sport at Tech, were discussed at a meeting of crew aspirants yesterday. More than 120 men, representing all classes, were on hand, and this number will probably be increased to 150 as soon as the crews get on the Charles River.

The candidates were addressed by Head Coach A. W. Stevens, Prof. F. S. Dellenbaugh, Capt. H. R. Greatwood '24 of the varsity, and Manager R. S. Hungerford '24. The majority of the men are members of the freshman class, which is to be given first chance to get on the water in view of the proximity of field day, the day's sophomores and freshmen hold their annual race.

The presence of Prof. Dellenbaugh at the meeting was of interest inasmuch as it was announced that he was to assist Coach Stevens in the preparation of the crews. Prof. Dellenbaugh, who is connected with the electrical engineering department, is a graduate of Columbia, where he was a member of the varsity crew for three years. This is the first time in the history of Tech sports that a member of the institute faculty takes active part in coaching. Prof. Dellenbaugh will be given complete charge of the freshman crews.

All men, even those who were in the regular Technology crews last spring, will be eligible for participation in the fall races. The junior and senior classes are to hold a race first, and the winning eight will engage the winners of the sophomore-freshman crew race on field day. Of all the four classes, the first year men are most handicapped, since the other classes have had crews out on the river last spring. For this reason the freshmen will be given first chance to get into shells.

The winning class of this fall regatta will be presented a banner by Dr. A. W. Rowe of the advisory council on athletics. During the regular rowing season in the spring another series of interclass races will be in order but men who have been on any one of Tech's regular crews before will be barred. A handsome trophy, presented by Prof. R. H. Richards '25 in memory of his brother, George Richards, a famous English college oarsman of four decades ago, will be awarded to the class winning the spring regatta. Professor Richards, who is a graduate of the first class to leave Technology, has been one of the greatest exponents of the water sport at the institute and has aided in various capacities during the last two years when rowing took hold at Tech.

Lack of boathouse facilities, which was the greatest handicap last year, no longer exists. The former B. A. boathouse which was taken over by Tech last year and has been remodelled all through, new shells are being purchased and dozens of new sweeps are also on the way. It is hoped to have six shells by the end of the week so that 45 men can be accommodated at one time. With two shifts a day twice that number will be on the river each afternoon.

Of the 120 men who responded to the first call yesterday 71 were freshmen, 16 sophomores, 18 former varsity men, and 15 unclassified. The freshmen will be on the river this afternoon with the upper classes rowing Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Prof. Dellenbaugh, Patrick Manning, former coach, will also be on hand to lend aid to the training of the freshmen.

SERIES IS TIED, NEXT
GAME IS TOMORROW

MINOR LEAGUE SERIES STANDING

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Baltimore (I. L.)	1	1	.500
St. Paul (A. A.)	1	1	.500

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6.—This is a day off in the little world series between the Baltimore Club, International League champions, and the St. Paul Club, American Association champions, the third game of the series being scheduled for tomorrow. With the series tied at one victory each, much interest is being taken in the next game, as the winner of this game is generally figured to win the series. Manager Kelley of the St. Paul players ordered his men to report for practice today.

Mainly because of wonderful pitching by J. C. Benton, former big league left-hander, the St. Paul club evened up the series with Baltimore by capturing the second game yesterday afternoon, 2 to 1. After McAvoy had driven in Baltimore's only run in the second inning with a short single to right center, Benton was never in danger. Groves' bases on balls and two errors back of him were responsible for both of St. Paul's runs. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Paul.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3 8 0
Baltimore.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3 2
Batteries—Benton and Gonzales; Groves, Parnham and McAvoy. Umpires—Murray and Derr. Time—1h. 50m.

BOSTON WOMEN TO
PLAY FOR TITLE

W. G. A. B. Annual Representative of 41 Clubs—Miss G. Collett Will Defend

WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION OF
BOSTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Year	Winner	Runner-up
1901—Miss G. B. Keyes	Miss H. S. Curtis	
1902—Miss Margaret Curtis	Miss G. B. Keyes	
1903—Miss M. B. Adams	Miss G. B. Keyes	
1904—Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss H. S. Curtis	
1905—Miss F. C. Osgood	Miss Margaret Curtis	
1906—Miss Pauline Mackay	Miss E. S. Porter	
1907—Miss Pauline Mackay	Miss H. S. Curtis	
1908—Miss Margaret Curtis	Miss F. C. Osgood	
1909—Miss Margaret Curtis	Miss F. C. Osgood	
1910—Miss M. B. Adams	Miss K. C. Harley	
1911—Miss F. C. Osgood	Mrs. E. C. Wheeler	
1912—Mrs. G. W. Roope	Miss H. S. Curtis	
1913—Miss F. C. Osgood	Mrs. E. C. Wheeler	
1914—Miss Margaret Curtis	Miss Margaret Curtis	
1915—Miss Vera Ramsay	Miss F. C. Osgood	
1916—Miss Vera Ramsay	Miss Margaret Curtis	
1917—Mrs. H. A. Jackson	Miss E. W. Allen	
1918—Mrs. E. W. Daley	Miss E. W. Allen	
1919—Miss H. S. Curtis	Mrs. E. H. Baker Jr.	
1920—Miss H. S. Curtis	Miss E. M. Gordon	
1921—Miss Glenna Collett	Mrs. H. R. Watson	

This year's title tourney of the Women's Golf Association of Boston promises to be no less of an interesting affair than it has been in almost every case since the event started in 1900; and the presence of Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., recently crowned national champion, in the field to defend her Boston crown, adds an extra lustre to the tourney which goes from Monday through Saturday at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton. This tourney, which virtually amounts to a championship of Massachusetts and Rhode Island combined, is one of the great historic women's events in the country, and a glance over the names of winners will give an idea of the caliber of those players who have thought the Boston championship worth playing in in the past: Miss Margaret Curtis, three-times national titlist, and Mrs. H. A. Jackson, twice champion, are among these. Other golfers who have won recognition far outside of their own districts in no small measure because of the training and the reputation of the W. G. A. B. play are: Miss F. C. Osgood, Miss H. S. Curtis, Miss Pauline Mackay, Miss E. W. Allen, Miss Vera Ramsay, Mrs. G. W. Roope, and there are so many more of excellent ability who have been identified with the history of the big Boston women's event and golf body that Brae-Burn is bound to be considerable of a center of interest next week.

The Association has shown its customary thoughtfulness and businesslike management by providing for those players who drop by the wayside in the qualifying play on Monday or in the subsequent starts. Thus there is a "tomorrow" event on Tuesday, a Scotch foursome on Wednesday, and a mixed foursome on Friday. Play will be suspended on the holiday, Oct. 12. All this in addition to the provision for a second division of 16 for those who just fail to make the championship flight, and for division of the rest of the field into eights. Surely it looks as if the women golfers of the organization were limited in competition to make changes in line tomorrow will be a big shakedown next week.

Contestants will have a difficult task in scoring well or even respectably on the Brae Burn layout; and to the natural length and trapping of the links will be added the fact that the time of year makes the woods-bordered fairways very likely to be littered by leaves with bare, exceeding hard to locate with the result that one's best game is hindered not a little as for example on the putting surface. It is thought by the play of the best in the coming tourney along with an idea of the course that a score of 90 will suffice for medalist honors. Mrs. L. Q. White made this figure in the last spring competition there and lead the field with it.

A number of the entrants have been out on the course this week, getting onto its links and green speed, but no scores fit for a bulletin board have been recorded. Miss Collett has played a number of rounds on the course and her best there to date is reported as being an 89, done in a foursome match last spring. Those who expect to see Miss Collett drive 25 yards, though, as reports have had her doing at Greenbury, will be disappointed, for it can't be done hereabouts by any lady who ever twirled a brassie.

Entries do not close till noon on Saturday with Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Brae Burn Country Club; the fee is \$1.00. Although a large field is now listed, yet still more are expected to throw down the gauntlet by the starting bell in Monday's preliminary. Besides Miss Collett there are entered, among others, the following likely winners: Miss F. C. Osgood, Mrs. L. Q. White, Mrs. H. R. Watson, Miss E. M. Gordon, Mrs. E. W. Daley, Miss Margaret Curtis.

The coming championship meet will about conclude the busy and

President Harding
Favors World Tour

THE proposed tour of the Orient by a picked team of major league players during the fall and winter will have a "real diplomatic value," President Harding has written Frank O'Neill, sports editor, in a letter made public today. The letter follows:

"Dear Mr. O'Neill:

"Thank you for your note reminding me that a picked baseball club of major league players is shortly to leave for the Orient to play a series of games with representative clubs.

"Some things I have heard about the popularity of baseball in all quarters of the world in recent years have led me to suspect that possibly the great American game may have a real diplomatic value. At any rate this tour will be one more of those appealing international competitions in athletics that have done so much toward bringing about exactly the right kind of emulation and of promoting good feeling and making better understandings possible.

"Most sincerely yours,

"WARREN G. HARDING."

markedly successful 1922 season; but three medal events remain Oct. 19, 20, Nov. 2. Next year there will be the same round-robin scheme as was put through this spring among the eight seven-women teams. Also there will be a number of medal events from time to time as usual. A new handicap list will be compiled and published in light of the season's records, before the 1923 program is under way.

MAY PLAY THIRD
MATCH IF TIED

Argentine Meets "Big Four"
Tomorrow in Second Battle

WESTBURY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—According to the officials of the Meadowbrook Club, it is possible that arrangements may be made for a third game between America's famous international polo combination, known as the "Big Four," and the Argentine Polo Federation team, in the event that the latter should defeat the American team in tomorrow's game.

Capt. Devereux Milburn of the "Big Four" said yesterday that he had had no discussion with L. L. Lacey, captain of the Argentine team, relative to a third game should the two teams be defeated after tomorrow's contest. "However," said Milburn, "I would not say that a third game would be an impossibility should Argentine beat us on Saturday. But it will be a case of waiting until Saturday's

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SCOTT AND HOYT
FACE EACH OTHERPitching Selections for Giants
and Yankees Respectively in
Third World Series Game

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

GIANTS
Witt, c.; Egan, 1b.; Frisch, 2b.; Phipps, 3b.; Kelly, 4b.; Schang, 5b.; Cunningham, 6b.; Scott, 7b.; Hoyt, 8b.; P. Scott, 9b.

Yankees
Huggins, m.; Meusel, 1b.; Young, 2b.; Schang, 3b.; Cunningham, 4b.; Scott, 5b.; Hoyt, 6b.; P. Scott, 7b.; Hoyt, 8b.; P. Scott, 9b.

Umpires—McCormick at the plate, Owens, first base; Klein, second base; Hildebrand, third base.

POLO GROUNDS, New York, Oct. 6 (Special).—For the third successive day the New York major-league baseball teams—the Giants, champions of the National League, crossed bats with the Yankees, champions of the American League, on the Polo Grounds this afternoon and players, managers, umpires and club owners were determined that a definite decision would be reached if possible. The calling of yesterday's game at the end of the tenth inning "on account of darkness" will not be repeated if it can possibly be avoided and if such a thing does occur again in this world's series it will take place at a considerably later hour than yesterday.

So far as determining the next world champions was concerned, the teams were starting in right where they left off Wednesday, as, with the exception of the Yankees, yesterday's battle was a figure in the past. As regards determining the winner or in the division of the financial spoils, the series still stood at one victory to nothing for the Giants, and McGraw and his players found themselves in just as satisfactory a position this afternoon as was the case before the started yesterday's game, while Manager Huggins and his Yankees were still given the heavier burden of winning today in order to tie the series and remain real contenders in the battle for the title now held by the Giants.

W. C. Hoyt was the pitcher chosen by Manager Huggins today to attempt to bring the World Series into a tie. The youthful right-hander who last fall did more than any other player to help the Highlanders in the series took his batting practice with the others with all the confidence of one sure of pitching the Yankees to a triumph. Manager McGraw at last decided to send John Scott against the American League champion.

The Yankees' batting form during the practice did much to raise the hopes of their supporters. G. H. Ruth and Robert Meusel both put the ball out of bounds, and the latter also hit one up against the fence in far center field. Llewellyn was the pitcher who threw to the Yankees while they prepared their batting practice.

Nick Altrock and Al Schacht were on hand early as usual, delighting the crowds in the bleachers and upper grandstand with new antics. An imitation football game, from kick-off to goal after touchdown, was gone through, with Altrock still wearing his tennis headgear. The unserved stands were packed at this hour as on two previous days and the fans set up a hearty cheer.

The Giants were the first to take the field, arriving at exactly 12:40. A few minutes of warming up practice were "followed by work with the batting cage, H. A. McQuinn serving them up to the batters. Manager J. J. McGraw received quite an ovation as he followed his players into the diamond.

The attractions preliminary to the start of actual play have been so good that quite a few holders of reserved seat tickets came upon the scene early today so as not to miss the fun. They were rewarded by seeing Altrock continue his humorous oration in right field during the batting practice, and in watching Schacht lead the band through a "jazz" selection.

There was no evidence of another let-down in interest because of the summary calling of yesterday's game. On the contrary, the belief was generally expressed that the teams would strive harder than ever, if that were possible, in order to show that they were in the game.

The Yankees, in traveling uniform, made their appearance at 1:10 p. m. The greeting they received seemed to be louder and more spontaneous if anything than that accorded the National Leaguers.

FIRST INNING

Yankees—Scott took Witt's bunt and threw him out at first. Dugan hit a high fly to Young. Frisch tossed out Ruth at first. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Giants—Hoyt took Bancroft's bunt and beat him to the bag. Groh singled into right field. Frisch singled over second, Groh going to second. Meusel lined out to Ward who doubled Frisch at first with a quick throw to Phipps. No runs, two hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING

Yankees—Phipps singled sharply into right field. Meusel fouled out to Kelly. Schang flied to Cunningham. Bancroft threw Ward out at first. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Giants—Young lifted a high fly into left field for a single and when he tried to stretch it was out. Meusel to Ward. Scott threw out Kelly at first. Cunningham got a single into right. Smith forced Cunningham, Ward to Scott. No runs, two hits, no errors.

MISS LEITCH IS ELIMINATED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 6.—Mrs. J. V. Hurd of Pittsburgh, former national champion, plays Mrs. N. P. Root, Wilmington, Del., and Miss Helen Meacham, Philadelphia, in the semi-finals of the Berthelton Cup golf tournament at Huntington Valley Country Club here. Mrs. Hurd defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, celebrated local player, yesterday, 5 and 4; Mrs. Root defeated Miss Leitch, 5 and 4; Mrs. E. Marshall, Philadelphia, 2 and 1.

Sarazen Is 1 Down
in Hagen ContestBoth Make Par Totter for First
18 Holes

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 6.—The meeting of W. C. Hagen and Eugene Sarazen, British and United States open golf champions, respectively, in the first part of their match play contest at 72 holes for the "world championship," proved a battle of gladiators today, and when the last putt of the morning round had dropped, Hagen stood 1 up for half of the test over Oakmont Country Club links. Whoever is to win the great contest today and the second half at Westchester-Biltmore tomorrow, must be clearly evident from this morning's play. Hagen's 35 out put him two under par, and 3 up at the first turn; but this was not any indication of defeat in the present match, for the American titlist took back two of those three holes on the homeward route, with some flashiness of his own in return for that which his opponent had delivered going out.

Hagen's superior putting gave him the first, second and eighth holes. The rest of the first nine were halved. The cards

Hagen, out 4 5 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 5
Sarazen, out 5 5 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 8

They were all even at the end of the fourteenth hole. Hagen continued to drive into traps, while Sarazen's perfect approach enabled him to overcome the early lead of the British open champion.

The last nine holes of the morning round brought out spectacular seasaw playing. Sarazen won the tenth, but lost the eleventh, and then evened the match by winning the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth. Hagen took the fifteenth. The sixteenth was halved. The seventeenth went to Hagen but Sarazen sank his third on the home green to reduce Hagen's lead to 1 up. The cards coming in:

Hagen, in 5 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 4 5 7
Sarazen, in 4 5 4 3 4 5 4 4 4 3 7 7 5

PICK-UPS

THE second game of the World Series was great while it lasted; but it did not go far enough, in the opinion of the multitude of fans that filled the Polo Grounds. It seemed as if there was still plenty of time to play two or at least one inning more. In the regular season many games have been finished with poorer light conditions than prevailed in New York at quarter of five yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's tie game was the third World Series contest that has ended without a decision. Oct. 9, 1912, at Fenway Park the Giants and Red Sox played 11 innings to a 6-to-6 tie. The other tie game was the opener of the 1907 series, when the Cubs and Tigers quit after 12 innings with the score 3 to 3.

After the game yesterday Judge K. M. Landis, high commissioner of baseball, held a conference with the owners of the two clubs, and later announced to the press that the entire receipts would be given to disabled soldiers and charities of New York City. This will mean that, instead of sharing in the first four games, the players and clubs will share in the first, third, fourth, and fifth contests.

Lord and Lady Mountbatten of England were among the guests of honor at the Polo Grounds. Baseball club owners who were included were G. W. Grant, H. H. Ebbets, C. H. Herrmann, C. H. Ebbets, C. H. Stoneham, Col. T. L. Huston and the former owner of the Yankees, Frank Farrell. Prominent persons from practically every walk of life occupied other boxes.

Swinging their bats with characteristic vigor and accuracy, the Cubs turned the tables yesterday, 10 to 3, on the White Sox, in the Chicago city series. To date the argument between the superior batting order and the stronger pitching staff is a draw. They will not play today, but change over to the North Side of Coakley Park for the third game tomorrow.

Gate receipts for the present series are breaking all records. That on Wednesday, \$119,000, was thought to have established a high mark for some time, but yesterday the sum of \$120,534 was realized. The paid attendance at the second game was greater than that of the opener, the figures being, Wednesday—38,514; Thursday—37,020.

In a fielding way the star of the second battle was easily F. Frisch, second baseman of the Giants, who ranged far and often for balls of the hard-hit variety. Everett Scott twice had the misfortune to test Frisch's ability as a ground-covener.

In the second inning a fast grounder of Scott's between second and first was converted into an out, Frisch to G. L. Kelly. The Giants' second baseman plunged toward his left, fell as he stopped the ball, and steadied himself before throwing. Again in the fourth Scott hit what seemed to be a single, but Frisch ran or out in right center field and caught his fly. The Giant second baseman also accepted difficult chances from the bats of G. H. Ruth and W. H. Schang.

Manager J. Huggins was on the point of sending Elmer Smith up to bat for J. R. Shawkey in the ninth inning, but the crowd wanted the Yankee pitcher to bat and he did. A sacrifice was needed but Shawkey's best was a bunt which forced the runner, Scott, at second. Witt's single, which followed was wasted, as the fifth batter of the inning struck out.

PRINCETON DEFEATS
DARTMOUTH IN SOCCER

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 5.—Giving an exhibition of splendid team play, the Princeton University soccer team defeated Dartmouth College here today 3 goals to 1. It was a fast game throughout, even though the ball was in Dartmouth territory most of the time.

Offensive ability on the part of the visiting forward line was marked, but the team as a whole failed to show up well when it came to the defensive. All three of Princeton's goals were made by their veteran inside right, C. J. Woodbridge, Jr. He, with left fullback J. S. Martin, formed the chief power unit behind the Princeton defense. Wiley made the visitors' single tally, and starred for them generally.

ENGLISH BILLIARD
SEASON OF 1922-23Inauguration of the British Amateur
Championship to Be a
Big Feature

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The English billiards season will be held under the auspices of the B. A. and C. C. in London during 1923, and that afterward it shall take place every other year in the country of the holder. Composition balls will be used, as that type is in more general use than the ivory played with in the English championships. Every amateur will meet every other competitor in games of 1500 up, and should there be a tie at the top of the final standing, a deciding match of 3000 up will be played.

It has been proposed more than once that this mode of "league" arrangement should be adopted in the English professional championship, which since its inauguration in 1904 has been an outstanding annual fixture, will not be held, owing to the lack of co-operation among the players, and, at the moment of writing, it seems quite possible that disaffection will mean the loss of the official professional championship. In place of their London tournament, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts have arranged a series of matches in which the leading professionals will share the limelight with their less famous brethren, and a prize of £100 will be awarded to the player with the best break average, according to handicap, at the end of the season. In connection with this there will be a competition for spectators, who are invited to forecast the final averages, under sealed handicap conditions, each rating the players' handicaps according to his own views.

Although the London tournament is abandoned, a glance at the list of fixtures for the season shows that the professionals will be far from inactive. William Smith and Melbourne Inman, whose rivalry is a by-word, will renew their battles and will join issue with the other leading lights—Thomas Newman (the present English champion and a world's record holder) Thomas Reece, Claude Falkner and H. W. Stevenson. The younger generation of players, such as Joseph Davis, A. F. Peall, Thomas Tothill, Frederick Lawrence, and Stanley Newman, has no lack of fixtures and should benefit considerably from its contact with the seniors at the New Burroughes Hall.

Needless to say, those matches in which Newman engages will be watched with the greatest interest, especially those in which he meets Smith. The latter, who won the English championship in 1919-20 and did not enter last year, thereby following the example set by Inman in the previous season, has offered to play Newman a series of five games (16,000 up) on even terms and, if it materializes, this protracted test of strength should prove a big "draw." Newman won 80 per cent of his matches last season against Smith's 77.77 per cent, but there is little to choose between the two men.

During the short close season—and in these days it is very short indeed—the professionals have become scattered, combining business with pleasure. Most of them have remained fairly near home, but two, Falkner and Stevenson, made lengthy tours to South Africa and Australasia, respectively. It may be remembered that it was against Stevenson, at Sydney, that Walter Lindstrum made his gigantic red-ball break of 1417. Writing of red-ball players reminds one that Clark McConachy of New Zealand, who entered unsuccessfully for the English professional championship last season and stated his intention of repeating the attempt, has been obliged to sail for home, owing to lack of matches. This is regrettable, as he put in assiduous practice at the more popular all-round game during the summer.

With the B. A. & C. C. fully constituted and harmony prevailing in the Council Chamber, the amateur outlook is exceedingly bright. Although the amateur championship, at Thurston's Hall, London, does not begin until early February—the semi-finals start on Feb. 24—rumor has been busy with the names of some likely competitors. J. G. Symes, the present champion, is said to be in fine form and it is anticipated that he will defend his title. S. H. Fry, who has won the championship no fewer than seven times, would create little sur-

prise were he to score his eighth success. Other leading amateurs, whose appearance in the championship will insure good billiards, are W. B. Marshall, G. A. Higginbottom, A. Cronen and W. P. McLeod, who defeated Fry on route for the final last season. The boys' championship will begin on April 9. Inaugurated last season, this event produced a remarkably high standard of play and was won by Walter Donaldson of Glasgow, who, if he continue as he has begun, should make a big name for himself with the cue. As he will be ineligible for this season's junior championship, he may compete for the amateur title. Altogether, the season now under way seems certain to be very interesting, culminating with the great innovation—the British Empire championship.

SCHOONER RACE
DECISION NEARMayflower Owners Call Meeting
on Funds Today

Definite decision as to whether or not the Boston fisherman Mayflower will meet the Canadian winner of the trial between the schooners Ford and Bluenose in a special match race this fall, will probably be made at a public meeting of the Mayflower trustees and all parties interested, late this afternoon at Boston Fish Pier or in the office of C. H. W. Foster, 50 State Street. This meeting is for the purpose of discussing the matter of financing the proposed race from the local boat-owners' standpoint; it was to have been held yesterday, but absence of several of the Mayflower directors caused the postponement to today.

"At present the topmast of the Mayflower is down, and she has been put in readiness for her winter fishing," said F. L. Pigeon, associate in the race matter, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning. "The owners did not start the agitation for a race with the Canadian boat which qualifies for the international fishermen race, but so long as there seems to be a public call for such a contest, they are willing to let their schooner compete, provided they do not have to go to an inordinate expense in reconditioning a boat equipped for a winter cruise, for speed work at sea."

Furthermore, the owners never have claimed that the Mayflower was the fastest fisherman of the type afloat, or even that she could trounce Bluenose; talk of her speed has come from her crew and from other parties generally interested, who have seen fit to claim ability of the Mayflower which has not been proved. Now is the chance to prove the thing one way or the other, and the owners stand ready to do all that they can if the expense is met by subscription. "Now if the people who have been making the talk about the Mayflower's prowess will come forward at this meeting and show how the \$5000 prize money—which the Canadians seem to expect us here to raise the whole of—and the additional sum needed for preparing the local boat, then the Canadian challenge will be accepted promptly. The directors of the Mayflower Association have backed up those who call for the race so far as they can, and now is the time for further backing up on the part of the people."

"If the race idea had not been an eleventh-hour thought then the story might be a different one, but the Mayflower owners have gone so far with winter plans that it is not the work of a minute to change the plans."

"The Mayflower's crew and captain undoubtedly are anxious for the proposed race, and so are many others who want to see this country hold speed honors for fishing schooners, just as it does for so many other types of craft, and it really looks as though the practical details would be settled today, so that the event actually will come off. If the Boston boat does race the Canadian winner of the trials, Oct. 21 to 23, there will be a genuine sporting battle at any rate."

LEHIGH LOSES ITS
OPENER TO TORONTO

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 5.—Lehigh University lost its opening intercollegiate soccer game here today by the score of 3 to 0 to the University of Toronto eleven, which outplayed the local team. Toronto scored its first goal when Coleman of Lehigh inadvertently kicked the ball into his own goal in a hot scrimmage. The summary:

TORONTO
Spaulding, ol.....of. Fernandez
Grant, lb.....of. P. Macdonald
Rowland, c.....of. C. Watters
Wingfield, jr.....of. Valigas
Lang, or.....of. Franco
Dryer, lb.....of. Coleman
Underhill, cbb.....of. Grace
Smilie, rbb.....of. R. Mercer
Johnston, lb.....of. Michellina
Evans, g.....of. S. Slemans
Score—University of Toronto 3, Lehigh 0. Goals—Coleman, Wingfield, Rowland for Toronto. Time—Two 45-minute periods.

The return of Robert Stinson '23, veteran end, will greatly help Coach W. W. Roper strengthen the Princeton forward line. Veteran ends appear very scarce this fall.

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COACH O. M. SOLEM
HAS SMALL SQUADSuccess of Drake's Football
Team Depends on the Ability
of First-String Linemen

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence).—Although he has one of the smallest squads in the history of Drake University athletics and probably one of the smallest that has reported to a Missouri Valley Conference institution in many years, Coach O. M. Solem of the Blue and White squad hopes to develop a strong team.

The success of the Drake team will depend, according to the coaches, on the ability of the first string linemen, to go through the season, for there are few capable substitutes for the forward wall.

Only four members of last year's regulars, Capt. Trescott Long, an end; I. G. Niggemeyer, quarterback; Cecil Sarff, guard; and James Sheares '23, end, have been lost, the first three by graduation and the last, who would have been a senior this year, through having abandoned class work. Robert Pelsen '24, although hardly classed as a regular last season, was expected to be a star this season, but he, too, is not available.

For the end positions left vacant by Long and Shearer, Coach Solem is using B. E. Lingenfelter '25; Cleatie Devine '23, who has been a substitute backfield man for two seasons; Jack Sparks '25; A. A. Gharrett '25; T. A. Smith '23, last season's basketball captain, and Ray Thorpe '24, who was a substitute center and end last year. Thorpe also is about the only dependable center to relieve Raymond Peterson '24, at the pivot position.

Alfred Stocking '25 at the present time is the most likely candidate for the one vacant guard position, but Gustavus Niece '25 and George Armstrong '23, are his rivals for the place. The quarterback position which was held down for four seasons, counting the students army training corps year, by Niggemeyer, will be taken care of by S. E. Orebaugh '25. He is a finished quarterback right now, and seems to be a good general and is one of the triple-threat men who can pass, kick or run with the ball equally well. Sparks is being groomed as his understudy.

Last year's tackles, A. L. Kruger '23, and Charles Denton '23, undoubtedly will hold their old positions as will Capt. V. B. Marsh '23, at guard, and Peterson at center, although the latter is unusually light for the place. He tips the scales at less than 170 pounds.

If Coach Solem has plenty of material for any place it is in the backfield. I. J. Armstrong '23 no doubt will see considerable service this year at fullback, where he played regu-

larly last year after H. A. Blanchard '24 withdrew. Blanchard, however, seems most likely to get the place at this time. William Boelter '24, the Idaho star, who was the backfield star of the 1921 aggregation, will be at one half regularly but the other place is in doubt. The most promising candidate, however, comes from last year's freshman team. He is Kenneth McLean '25. He is expected to make as great a star as Boelter, who is a natural player, who seems to do the right thing instinctively. Joseph Head '24, B. P. James '23, P. C. Jones '25, and H. A. Wilhelm '23, the basketball star, are other candidates for the halfback position. John Hanstrom '24, who played in several of last year's contests in the backfield, probably will not be eligible this fall.

The entire squad this season numbers less than 30, which is about the number of men Drake usually sends on some of its trips. Other candidates who are trying for places on the team are:

Elwin Lucas '24, end and backfield; B. A. Heath '23, backfield and end; G. R. Speers '25, end; G. D. Young '23, backfield; D. E. Miller '25, guard; and Theodore Haynes '25, guard.

Drake will open its season on Oct. 7, at the Drake stadium with Cornell College of Mt. Vernon, Ia., which is expected to furnish plenty of hard opposition. However, the Conference season will not start until a week later when the University of Kansas will stop here on its way back from West Point where it will play the United States Military Academy on Oct. 7.

Coach Solem is being assisted this year by Oksa Smith, Drake, '16, who played professional football last year at Rock Island, Ill.; Peter Welsh, who has been an assistant at Drake for several years; and Christy McCormick, who is handling the large freshman squad of more than 60 athletes.

"This year's team promises to have a fairly heavy line, but the weight will not be well distributed, as one guard and the center will be unusually light, and one tackle, Krueger, is not a heavy man. The backfield, however, will have plenty of speed, weight and passing ability, and will be aided by the fine punting and drop kicking of Orebaugh, who is one of the best kickers developed in this vicinity in many years."

"I expect to have a fighting team that will make a lot of trouble for all of its opponents, whether we win or not," said Coach Solem. "A great deal will depend on the condition of our men and whether the line can go through the season intact, for it must be admitted that we are deplorably weak in substitutes." The Drake schedule follows:

Oct. 7—Cornell College at Drake; 14—Kansas at Drake; 21—Washington University at St. Louis; 28—Nov. 4—Iowa State at Drake (homecoming); 11—Colorado Aggies at Drake; 18—Grinnell at Drake; 25—Mississippi A. & M. at Starkville, Miss.

CHICAGO TEAMS ARE
HAVING A DAY OFF

CHICAGO CITY SERIES STANDING

Team	W.	L.	P.C.
Americans	1	1	50
Nationals	1	1	50

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—With E. P. Osborne pitching a mastery game, the Cubs scored their first victory in seven years against the White Sox in the Chicago city championship series here yesterday. North Side batsmen got their "justly famed ball-smashing machine" working in fine order, hitting out 14 hits for a score of 16 to 3. Manager W. J. Gleason used up four pitchers in an attempt to stop Manager William Killifer's batting campaign.

The series stands one-all. No game is to be played today. The third contest will be staged in Comiskey Park tomorrow. The first two skirmishes were held at the Cubs' Park. G. V. Leverette probably will start for the Sox again tomorrow.

Osborne struck out seven White Sox and although he gave six bases on balls he revealed splendid control when needed in tight places. His peculiar underhand delivery was baffling and he held the South Siders to nine hits.

Leverette, one of the season's best pitching finds, started in the box for the Sox, but was batted out in the third inning. Z. A. Terry and G. R. Grimes of the Cubs led with singles. Leverette pitched two balls and one strike to Turner Barber before Manager Gleason recalled him. Theodore Blankenship was the relief pitcher. Blankenship retired the side with one run; but he, too, was retired under fire in the seventh. J. L. Davenport went to the rescue, but four hits and as many runs were scored for the inning, with the help of two Sox errors.

The other White Sox pitcher was F. G. Mack. J. J. Evers got a rousing welcome when he appeared at third base in the eighth. Cub batsmen, however, gave him nothing to do, slamming three hits into other parts of the lot for two more runs. The score by innings:

Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Nationals..... 2 0 1 0 0 4 3 2—19 14 0
Americans..... 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 2
Batteries—Osborne and O'Farrell; Leverette, T. Blankenship, Davenport, Mack and Schalk. Umpires—Dineen, Hart, Nalzin and Quigley. Time—25:15m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	121	68	.640
Vernon	119	70	.630
Los Angeles	105	84	.554
Salt Lake City	81	108	.432
Seattle	82	102	.443
Oakland	84	106	.442
Portland	77	119	.392
Sacramento	74	114	.394

RESULTS THURSDAY

Oakland 1, Vernon 5.
Oakland 11, Vernon 8.
Sacramento 2, Seattle 1.
Portland 3, Salt Lake City 1.
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 6.

We Handle
50,000,000
Toll Calls Every Year.
Over 90%
Are on a Station to Station Basis

When 900 out of every 1000 toll calls are made in this way month after month, you need no better proof that a large majority of telephone users get satisfactory service, quicker action and lowest rates by making their toll calls on a station-to-station basis; that is, by asking for a number, or for the listed name of a subscriber, and not for a particular person.

If you make your calls in any of the following ways, you will save time and at least 20 per cent on toll charges:

- Bangor 3265-W.
- Robinson Machine Co., Springfield, Mass.—Will talk with anyone who answers.
- Residence of Joseph Brown, Burlington, Vt.—Will talk with anyone who answers.
- Office of John Smith, Pittsfield, Mass.—Will talk with anyone who answers.

A call for "John Smith, Pittsfield, Mass., or anyone" is a person-to-person call because the request is primarily for a particular person and the operator attempts to find him first.

Experience has shown that in nearly every case the person you want will answer at once or, if not, that you can talk satisfactorily with someone else.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE
AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

H. H. CARTER,
Division Commercial Superintendent

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SWING

UPWARD AFTER
EARLY DECLINEEffect of the Near East News
Is Only Temporary—Some
New Highs

Disquieting news from the Near East induced profit-taking by recent buyers and renewed activity on the part of short interests at the opening of today's New York stock market. Acute weakness of Standard Oil of New Jersey, which sold off 5 points, resulted in heavy offerings of most of the other recently buoyant issues. Losses of 1 to nearly 3 points were registered by Standard Oil of California, Mexican Petroleum, California Petroleum and General Asphalt.

Marine preferred, which was strong yesterday on reports of extra earnings for the third quarter, turned heavy today, losing 2 1/2 points in the first half hour. Other weak spots were Studebaker, Iron Products, Midvale, and Baldwin.

There were a few exceptions to the downward trend. U. S. Rubber first preferred advancing a point on declaration of the usual dividend, and Pierce Oil preferred advancing 1 1/2 points. Woolworth and Air Reduction broke through to new high records on small gains.

Bonds Are Irregular

Bond prices moved within a narrow range in the early dealings. Prices were irregular.

The movement in foreign issues was particularly confusing. Soissons 6s, Denmark 8s (series B), Marseilles 6s, and Cuban Government 5s of 1904 moved into higher ground, but Lyons 6s, Mexican 4s, Belgian 7s, Zurich 8s, Japanese 4s, and Seine 7s were relatively heavily backward.

Strength of Invaluable Oil 8s, which climbed 2 points, and Cerro de Pasco 8s, up 1 1/2, was the feature of the domestic list. Moderate gains also were recorded by Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, Union Pacific 4s, American Smelting 5s, Marine 6s, and Barnard 8s, series A.

St. Paul convertible 4 1/2s, Brooklyn Rapid Transit 7 per cent certificates, stamped, and Frisco 4s, series A, all yielded fractionally.

Liberty issues were steady.

The complexion of the market underwent a rapid change before noon, when a bullish demonstration followed in high-priced specialties.

The advances threw the bears into a momentary panic and there was a rush to get back stocks sold at the opening, resulting in an almost general cancellation of early losses. Standard Oil of New Jersey jumped from 215 to 225, a new high record, and Tidewater Oil moved up 1/2 to new top in expectations of a resumption of dividends.

Peak prices also were established by Houston Oil, Wells Fargo Express, May Department Stores, Fisher Body, Pont Powder, National Biscuit, Corn Products and United Fruit, the gains ranging from 3 to nearly 10 points.

Other strong spots were Western Union, Adams Express and Gulf States Steel, all up 2 1/2 to 4 points.

Call money opened and renewed at 4 1/2 per cent.

Oils Lead Reaction

A selling movement of considerable violence in American Petroleum broke that stock more than 6 points after midday. Prices of other Mexican issues also crumbled, Pan-American losing 3 1/2 points. Standard Oil of New Jersey sold at 215 1/2, but worked up again on the announcement of the declaration of a 200 per cent stock dividend by Standard Oil of New York. The rest of the list moved in a confused fashion.

STUDEBAKER IS
LOOKED TO FOR
EXTRA DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Directors of the Studebaker Corporation are scheduled to meet for dividend action on Oct. 31, next. It is impossible to obtain any definite information as to what action is likely to be taken but sentiment in some financial quarters is that a substantial extra distribution will be made to common stockholders. On the basis of the actual operating results thus far in 1922 it is estimated that the concern this year will have between \$11,000,000 and \$12,000,000 of undivided profits. Therefore it seems apparent that, should the management deem it advisable, an extra distribution of considerable size readily might be made to stockholders at the forthcoming meeting of the board.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	10	10	10
Algonquin	10	10	10
Bagdad Silver	12	10	10
Boston & Mont.	10	10	10
Champ. Cop.	24	24	24
Colorado Mng.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cryolite Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eureka	30	29	30
New Rilla Min.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ruby Cons.	29	29	29
Seven Metals	92	92	92
Shea	93	93	93
Texas Oil	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
United Verde Exp.	29	28	29
Verde Int. Exp.	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Verde Mines	38	38	38

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hantz & Co., Boston)
(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	20.65	21.25	20.80	21.25
Dec.	21.25	21.75	21.35	21.40
Jan.	21.15	21.82	21.22	21.23
March	21.20	21.58	21.10	21.58
May	21.10	21.58	21.07	21.52
July	20.87	21.37	20.87	21.37

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

AGAINST ODDS
NEW HAVEN ROAD
HAS DONE WELL

Two Major Strikes Cut Earnings
and Raised Expenses—
Deficit Will Be Less

The New Haven railroad has made notable headway toward profitable operation and promises to end 1922 with at least 80 per cent less deficit than last year despite two long strikes.

The coal strike held down revenues for five of the first eight months and the shop strike increased expenses and tended to hold down revenues in two months in which the road normally earns 22.25 per cent of a year's net profits.

The Aug. net of \$255,312, an increase of \$51,495, or 11 per cent over a year ago, shows remarkable resistance to the dual handicap. August gross earnings were largest for any month this year, namely, \$1,053,282, an increase of \$302,658, or 2.9 per cent, over last year. Freight revenue was greater than 1921 for the eighth consecutive month and slightly greater than the previous month, although just under June.

Maintenance of equipment and transportation expenses were 5.6 per cent and 6.5 per cent, respectively, higher than 1921, not enough to offset the increase in gross. Maintenance of way of \$1,750,450 was \$153,841, or 8 per cent less than last year. Equipment maintenance was highest this year. Operating comparisons with a year ago follow:

	1922	1921	Increase %
Gross revs.	\$1,053,282	\$800,624	2.9
Maintenance	4,208,831	4,352,705	0.5
% of gross	40.8	40.8	
Transp. exps.	4,267,132	4,168,686	6.5
% of gross	40.8	40.8	
Gross exps.	9,031,706	21,430,24	2.4
% of revs.	85.7	85.7	
Net op. inc.	\$255,312	\$149,505	10.9

*Decrease.

Eight months' figures show up better than August figures. Gross was about 5 per cent greater than 1921, maintenance 10 per cent less and transportation expenses 14 per cent less, producing net profit of \$3,615,189, compared with a deficit of \$3,687,670 in 1921. Operating comparisons show these changes:

	1922	1921	Increase %
Gross revs.	\$7,858,237	\$5,524,715	4.3
Maintenance	27,362,458	23,250,144	10.5
% of gross	34.7	34.7	
Transp. exps.	32,274,093	33,546,758	14.2
% of gross	41.2	41.2	
Gross exps.	63,575,213	56,796,912	12.8
% of revs.	80.6	80.6	
Net op. inc.	\$1,518,189	\$1,202,859	

*Increase.

Any estimate of the year's results must be subject to several influences, among them ultimate settlement of the shop situation, amount of repair work done the remaining three months, and adjustment of coal traffic. The Keith car repair shops have just received 5000 cars for heavy repairs. The number of locomotives in low condition is abnormal, and between 30 per cent and 40 per cent of cars are out of repair. These repairs will not be completed this year.

Coal Traffic Light
Coal traffic was not more than 50 per cent of normal last month, and how long it will take to reach the normal rate of 32 per cent of total tonnage carried by the road is uncertain.

In the first eight months 60 per cent of a year's operating income is generally earned. Eight months' net was \$3,615,189, at the rate of \$14,358,645 a year. Deducting net fixed charges of \$15,600,000, at the rate of \$1,300,000 monthly, would leave a net deficit of \$1,241,355. The company's estimate indicates a greater deficit, this year, giving \$2,740,548 as the nine months' deficit and \$3,116,148 as the probable deficit to the end of October. It is expected November income will about cancel December's deficit.

The balance sheet on June 30, 1922, showed net working capital of \$9,764,162, compared with \$1,432,877 the first of the year. The European loan has been successfully refunded, and there is no other financing obstacle in the immediate future.

Hence, when the strike handicap is passed and repairs brought up to date, the road should have opportunity to show its inherent earning power.

DIVIDENDS

Michigan Stamping Company declared a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 15.

S. H. Kress & Co. declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

The Sierra Pacific Electric Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, payable Nov. 1, to stock of record Oct. 14.

United States Rubber Company declared the regular quarterly 22 preferred dividend, payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 16.

Homestead Mining Company declared the usual monthly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Electrical Utilities Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Oct. 8.

Phillips Jones Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 20.

PRESSING DEMAND FOR CARS

The American Railway Association reports that requests for freight cars which railroads were unable to fill as of Sept. 23 totaled 107,668 cars, an increase of 21,760 over Sept. 15. Surplus freight cars scattered throughout the country were 11,892, a reduction within about a week of 11,677 cars. The chief demand was for box and coal cars.

MARK'S POSITION IN DUTIES

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Effective Oct. 11, the number of paper marks required for the payment of import duties has been advanced to 370 times the gold rates for customs tariff, compared with 340 at present and 360 Sept. 20.

STEEL OUTLOOK
IS BETTER NOW

Companies Expected to Give
Good Account of Themselves

Steel companies will be able to give a good account of themselves from now on. The only drawback is car scarcity, but this will no doubt be corrected within a few weeks.

One or more of the independents showed deficits in the third quarter, due to curtailed operations incident to the strike, but all well-established companies are expected to show surpluses in the last quarter.

The scarcity of common labor will not permit the industry to operate at capacity. If an average of 75 per cent is maintained during the next six months manufacturers will be satisfied. This would assure good earnings.

The car and labor shortage will help sustain prices and prevent overproduction. With a capacity for producing more than 50,000,000 tons of ingots annually there is a possibility of surplus production on 100 per cent operations. Loss in earnings through decreased output should be made up to a great extent by better prices.

A number of steel companies that made heavy expenditures for new construction during the beginning of the war will have no immediate use for this increased capacity. Therefore the steel companies will not be able to show increased earnings from new construction for some time.

Based on addition to value in the last seven years, most steel shares are said to be selling far below what they are worth. Republic Steel, notwithstanding heavy losses since the depression, amounting to more than \$8,000,000 last year, showed a surplus after dividends over the last seven years of \$76.53 a share, or about \$22 a share above the present market quotation.

United States Steel is selling \$10 above the value added to its common over the last seven years and Lackawanna about the same.

Bethlehem Steel's surplus after dividend in the last seven years was equal to \$163.45 a share, but Bethlehem made extraordinary depreciation charges against war plants, exhaustion, etc., following gives the amount a share of surplus after dividends of eight steel companies during the last seven years, compared with closing quotation, Sept. 30:

	Added value for 7 yrs to Dec. 31, '21	Price Sept. 30	%
Bethlehem Steel	\$163.45	70 1/2	230
Crucible	69.55	8 1/2	81 1/2
Inland	27.50	4 1/2	45 1/2
Lackawanna	68.69	7 1/2	92 1/2
Midvale	23.88	2 1/2	95 1/2
Republic	76.53	5 1/2	141 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield	30.27	7 1/2	40 1/2
United States Steel	90.30	10 1/2	86 1/2

Several steel companies, unable to forecast a labor shortage and a depression more severe than the industry experienced in a score of years, are wishing they had been less aggressive in pushing costly construction programs. One or two may have to resort to new financing.

FORTHCOMING NEW
BOND ISSUE BY
THE GOVERNMENT

The next step in the Government's fiscal program is of such importance to the whole business world, particularly to bankers, that it is not surprising that rumors regarding the forthcoming bond issue should have attained wide circulation.

The most persistent story has stated definitely that an issue of \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 50-year 4 1/4s, optional in 15 years, would be offered by the Treasury in the very near future. One version of this story set last Monday as the date of offering. When Monday passed with no announcement from Washington, it was said that the offering had been postponed on account of the crisis in the Near East.

Bankers place little credence in this story. It has been generally understood that Secretary Mellon intended to wait until he could sell long-term 4 1/4s at par before doing any long-term financing. In the meantime confining the policy of selling four-year notes to take care of maturing obligations. To change this policy now by selling 4 1/4s would be construed as a wholly unnecessary confession of weakness. Unless there is some critical situation developing of which the general public has no inkling, there appears no reason for precipitate action.

In fact, it is probably not necessary to delay financing any further in order to consummate it at a 4 per cent rate.

Careful investigation among large institutional investors indicates that they would prefer a 30-year non-callable 4 per cent issue to a 4 1/4 per cent issue callable in 15 years.

All the outstanding Liberty bonds are callable by 1933 at the latest, and a really long-term issue would be welcome.

BELGIAN TAX
RECEIPTS HIGH

BRUSSELS (By Mail).—The Belgian treasury raised from all taxes in 1918-1919 467,500,000 francs, 94 per cent of the amount due. For 1920, 497,000,000 francs were collected, leaving 2 per cent of the amount due still to be collected.

Taxes for 1921, which are still being collected, total 478,000,000 francs, including \$5,500,000 for land tax; 124,000,000 property tax; 128,500,000 income tax; 65,500,000 super-tax, and 30,500,000 entertainment tax. Assessments for 1921 of income tax and super-tax have only begun.

SHOE PRODUCTION GREATER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The United States Department of Commerce announced that the production of shoes and shoes during August was 25,077,892 pairs compared with 23,044,727 in July. In six months ended June 30, 1922, 159,414,088 pairs were produced, making a total of 210,536,187 from Jan. 1 to the end of August.

DYES PHASE
OF THE TARIFF
IS CONFUSING

Importers to Be Allowed Reductions
Representing Profits and
Expenses Pending Orders

Government officials, particularly those connected with the appraising departments, at Boston, New York, and other ports of entry in the United States, are facing a problem of some magnitude, regarding the methods of estimating the basis for computing duties under the new Fordney-McCumber tariff law on non-competitive coal-tar products and other dyes.

The flexible provisions of the new law have already raised several questions relative to the definition of the American valuation and whether it should be on the basis of the American importers' selling price.

Appraisers are bending every effort to ascertain the value of standardized lines of imported dyes as a guide for future action.

Importers Get Reductions
The chief difficulty of the new law, as it is written in the Tariff Act, is that the profit is figured in the value of the coal tar dye before the 8 per cent overhead is to be allowed.

Special deputy appraisers at the port of New York have agreed, subject to approval of the authorities at Washington, to permit importers to deduct 16 per cent from the gross selling price of the merchandise, of which half, or 8 per cent, represents profit and the other 8 per cent is for expenses.

Meantime, official regulations to govern the assessment of ad valorem rates are expected to be promulgated by experts at Washington for the guidance of customs collectors at the various ports of entry.

At the present time, there are some imported dyes held at the port of Boston, in bonded warehouses. None has arrived here since the new tariff law became effective, but a steamer is due from Hamburg, Germany, within a few days and there are probably some German coal tar dyes aboard.

Just what disposition will be made of these or any other dyes that may arrive at Boston has not been determined. Importers, however, are believed to be deferring the purchase of dyes abroad, pending definite decision on assessing duties. One man, in close touch with the entire situation, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the uncertainty of assessing duties has been more effective in keeping imported dyes out of the United States than an embargo.

In this connection, it is recalled that the efforts to secure legislation providing for an embargo, when the tariff bill was under consideration in Congress, failed.

Final adoption of regulations governing the assessing of duty will alter the situation, of course, future importation depending in volume on the methods to be followed.

Dyestuffs Trade to Act
Industries and trades that are particularly interested in the importation of dyestuffs, including men's clothing, linens, cottons, silks, lacers, embroideries and, in fact, all textile, as well as certain grades of leather.

These industries are following all action regarding duties to be assessed, with particular keenness. Plans are being formed to the end that reductions be secured in the duty, if possible, on recommendation of the Tariff Commission.

Importers of men's clothing, dyes, chemicals, toys, cotton goods, linens, silks and laces, and other things are planning definite action along these lines.

Applications for reductions in the duty are expected to be filed with the Tariff Commission, as soon as the procedure of determining the assessment of duty has been announced.

Dyestuffs importers are expected to ask the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., to handle this matter for them.

A special meeting of the organization's board of directors has been called for Oct. 11, in New York, to discuss the question. The other trades are expected to act through their various associations.

Indeed, more litigation is expected to result from the classifications to be imposed by the customs officers than in any other tariff law enacted by Congress.

Full advantage is also expected to be taken by both importers and domestic interests, in testing the flexibility of the elastic provisions of the new law.

NOT HALF OF GOLD
PRODUCED SINCE 1492
IS IN CIRCULATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Since Columbus discovered America the world has produced \$75,000,000,000 of gold valued at \$18,000,000,000, it was estimated today by the Commerce Department.

About \$5,000,000,000 of this world gold production, the department declared, is in circulation as money or in banks and public treasuries—\$2,000,000,000 in the United States Treasury—while the other \$10,000,000,000 has been used in the industrial arts or has disappeared in the 430 years since the keeping of accurate gold statistics began.

COAL ROAD TO RESUME

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 6.—The Chicago, Attica & Southern Railroad Company has just been incorporated here with \$1,000,000 capital, to resume operation of the coal railway division of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, abandoned early this year.

READING ROAD ORDERS RAILS
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Reading railroad has ordered 25,000 tons of new steel rails to be delivered before July 1, 1923. The order consists of 15,000 tons of 100-pound rails and 10,000 tons of 120-pound rails. The order has been awarded to the Bethlehem Steel, Cambria Steel, and Carnegie Steel concerns.

EARLY WHEAT
MARKET GAINS
ARE WIPED OUT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Thousands of foreign-born residents of New York, who under an amendment to the state Constitution are compelled to pass certain literacy tests to determine their fitness to vote, flocked to the public schools of the city last night to show their qualifications for enfranchisement under the provisions of such legislation. It is thought that fully 10,000 were on hand for the examinations. These, it passed, open the way to successful applicants for registration as voters.

New York requires that new voters be able to read intelligently selected portions of the state Constitution, and to be capable of answering in a written test 10 questions based upon the text read.

Illiterate women no longer can vote, under the new regulations, by reason of the fact that their husbands have successfully passed such literacy tests, but must themselves submit to a like examination.

The clerks of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction and employees of various naturalization bureaus here have received from Richard K. Campbell, commissioner of naturalization, a printed explanation of the new act passed by Congress Sept. 22.

Under the new law, an alien woman marrying an American citizen may become a citizen, while an American woman who weds an alien may have her citizenship restored by filing the usual petition. No declaration of intentions is required and but one year's residence.

AUGUST INCREASE
IN WOOL ENTERING
INTO MANUFACTURE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The quantity of wool, as announced by the Department of Commerce, entering into manufacture during August, was 49,128,031 pounds, compared with 39,331,655 in July last, and 41,193,000 in August, 1921. The consumption for August includes 38,901,798 pounds of wool reported as in grease, 7,204,788 pounds of scoured wool, and 3,021,465 pounds of pulled wool. Classified according to grade, the total included 9,651,554 pounds of fine wool, compared with 19,227,770 pounds, or 33.2 per cent foreign wool. The carpet wool was foreign, while 89.5 per cent of fine was domestic.

Of the total for the month 22,634,540 pounds, or 46.1 per cent, were from New England states; 45.5 per cent middle Atlantic states; 9 per cent Pacific coast states and 7.5 per cent from other sections of the country.

DECREASE IN
REFINING OF
RAW CANE SUGAR

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A considerable decrease in the refining of raw cane sugar, mostly imported, in 1921, as compared with 1919, was shown in census figures made public today by the Department of Commerce. The statistics did not include reports on establishments manufacturing sugar, syrup, and molasses from domestic crops.

The combined output of 21 establishments listed for 1921 averaged 65 per cent of their maximum capacity. The value of their output last year totaled \$469,211,512, as compared with that of 20 establishments in 1919 amounting to \$730,986,706.

This decrease was accompanied by declines in the number of persons employed, and the cost of materials used. The report added, only one plant running full time throughout last year.

Five of the establishments reported were situated in New York, four in Louisiana, three in Pennsylvania, two each in California, Massachusetts and New Jersey, and one each in Georgia, Michigan, and Texas.

CANADIAN RAIL
HEAD CHOSEN

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—After attempts to secure a United States executive as president of the Canadian National railways, Sir Henry Thornton, manager of the Great Eastern Railway of England has been chosen. The Government adhered to its determination to go outside of the country for a manager of its railways.

Among United States officials invited to the position were Carl R. Gray, president of the Union Pacific system, and Percy Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	1921	Increase
Fourth week Sept.	\$4,121,602	\$3,797,646	\$323,956
From Jan 1	\$2,373,713	\$1,198,155	\$1,175,558
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH			
Fourth week Sept.	\$567,647	\$187,128	\$380,519
Month Sept.	1,498,821	230,726	1,268,095
From Jan 1	10,696,659	783,073	9,913,586

*Decrease.

ROCK ISLAND LINES

	1922	1921	Increase
Operating revenues	\$11,347,850	\$10,797,646	\$550,204
Operating expenses	9,251,858	10,097,194	845,336
Net operating revenue	2,095,992	7,690,452	5,594,460
Taxes	657,237	815,405	158,168
Uncol. revenues	2,469	488	1,981
Operating income	1,536,228	2,184,559	648,331
Non-operating income	80,312	149,861	69,549
Gross income	1,616,540	2,334,420	717,880
Deductions	1,381,057	1,449,019	67,962
Net income	235,483	1,885,401	1,649,918
Reserves	600,000		600,000
Deficit	394,457	1,885,400	1,490,943

*Net.

BRITISH HIDE
PRICES HIGHER;
FOOTWEAR DULL

Tanners Obligated to Follow Market, and Position Uncertain—Shoe Trade Declines

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 25.—There is again a distinct firmness in raw hides, as advances were obtained at the last London auctions. Best Herefords are now as high as 9 1/2d. per pound, whilst best heavy ox are selling at 7 1/2d. and light calf are making as high as 13 1/2d. per pound.

It seems impossible for tanners to control the hide market, and as butchers are doing their best to force prices up, the position is uncertain. Imported hides are also firmer, and a sale to Britain is reported of 20,000 Lehigh hides from the River Plate at advanced prices. Dry and dry salted hides are also definitely firmer, tanners being obliged to follow the market to keep yards going. Complaints are frequent as to the lack of profit, but this is an old story.

Shoe and Leather Fair Soon
The demand for sole leather seems to have fallen away a little. This may be due to the proximity of the London Shoe and Leather Fair, which is looked forward to with a great amount of interest. Tanners, however, are very firm on prices, owing to the position of the hide market, and were it not for the thought of large imports of American sole, it seems probable that prices would advance sharply.

A new departure is the appearance of Swedish sole bends in the market, but as these cut up very dear, there should not be too much competition from this source. Offer is rather scarce in the better grades, and owners are obtaining higher rates for choice parcels. Rough dressing leather is selling slowly, and the market for the United States have fallen away owing to the tariff uncertainty.

German Competition Strong
Trade in upper stock is still very difficult, and tanners are endeavoring to find out next season's requirements. These will include in all probability suede and patent leather, box and willow, while glacé kid seems again coming into favor.

Meanwhile British dressers are complaining loudly of the competition of German chrome calf, which can be sold about the price of the raw material purchased in England. Most carriers are working short time, but semi-chrome kid is selling slightly better, although there is very little profit.

The orders for shoes are falling off as usual at the between seasons. Few factories are working full time, and some anxiety is felt as to the winter outlook.

Sports goods, such as football boots, are being turned out freely, and, judging by the retail price and the rubbish of leather often put into them, this class must be a profitable one, to sellers, at any rate.

RAILROAD BOND
ISSUES IN SIGHT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Western Pacific road has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$5,000,000 6 per cent bonds maturing in 1946, to be sold at not less than 94 per cent of the proceeds, to purchase 2000 refrigerator cars and 1000 automobile cars.

The commission has granted to the Illinois Central road authority to assume obligation guarantor of \$6,645,000 equipment trust certificates to be issued by the Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia, and sold at not less than 95 per cent of par.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Canadian Locomotive Company has resumed operations after more than a year's idleness.

Thirty-five hundred cars of buckwheat, rice, and barley seeds of anthracite coal, totaling 140,000 tons, are lying in New York harbor terminals unable to find buyers, it is said.

The cost of liquidating the affairs of the Prudential Trust Company of Boston was \$71,581, according to a petition filed in the Superior Court by Paul L. Flynn on behalf of John E. Hannigan, liquidating agent.

Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, told the American Bankers Association that British forces at the Dardanelles under Sir John Harington were the saviors of civilization of the world in the last two weeks.

An automobile in France ran 625 miles at a fairly high speed on crude oil at a cost of 59 francs for the trip. It is expected the motor, which is capable of using gasoline, crude oil, kerosene, or vegetable oil, will revolutionize the automobile industry.

The United States Interior Department will not renew its contract for the delivery of royalty crude oil to the Shipping Board, and the latter has canceled its agreement with the Midwest Refining Company by which it turned over the crude and received fuel oil at San Francisco and San Pedro.

Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, on a trip to the United States to discuss inter-allied debts, will be accompanied by financial experts including P. J. Norris, his private secretary, Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and R. Dutton, official of the Treasury.

Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, says the new American tariff probably will cause

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JAPAN'S EXPERIENCE TEACHES LESSONS ON SHIP SUBSIDIES

Her Policy of Bounties for Building Has Been Abandoned—Navigation Pay System to Be Changed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (Special).—In connection with President Harding's zeal for Congress to enact ship subsidy legislation, information has been given out from authoritative sources that "the attitude of the country is becoming more favorable" to passage of this measure. This estimate of popular feeling is said to be based on letters and telegrams received from correspondents in middle west and inter-mountain states where the opposition to subsidies of any sort and especially to ship subsidies is traditionally strong.

Doubtless the Administration has received some encouragement from this but a canvass of the House and Senate, made just before adjournment, does not disclose any change of sentiment on the part of members who represent mid-continent constituencies. They are still against the measure in proportion large enough to bring about its defeat.

How Subsidy Operates in Japan

Light is thrown on the operation of the subsidy system by a study of Japan's growth as a maritime power under the bounty system, just concluded by Eugene T. Chamberlain of the transportation division of the Department of Commerce. Japan began her subvention of shipping in 1896, through enactment of two laws; one awarding direct subsidies for ship building and the other authorizing payment of navigation bounties. The first of these laws was repealed in 1918 because it was no longer needed and the second continues but is gradually being changed by the institution of a new mail pay system.

According to Mr. Chamberlain, the Japanese budget for 1922-23 provides for payment of 6,748,000 yen for navigation subsidies and 3,217,000 yen as extra mail pay to lines to North and South America. A total of nearly 10,000,000 yen or approximately \$50,000,000. This seems a trivial sum compared with the \$40,000,000 to \$45,000,000 for navigation and mail subsidies carried in the Administration's ship subsidy bill, on top of which a large subsidy is provided for ship building. The total annual subsidies provided in the bill amount to approximately \$80,000,000.

Submarines Boosted Building

Commenting on the reasons which led to the rescinding of the ship building bounty by the Japanese Government, Mr. Chamberlain says: "Within two years submarine warfare developed Japanese shipbuilding and Japanese shipping at sevenfold the rate of its increase in 20 years under the carefully devised bounty project. The purpose of the shipbuilding bounty law of 1896 was being accomplished by other instrumentalities and in 1918 the Japanese Government suspended its operation, so far as can be ascertained, Japan has no intention of putting it into effect again in the near future."

In the last year in which shipbuilding bounties were paid, Japanese shipyards built 29 ships of 115,000 tons on which subsidies were paid, and 169 ships of 480,000 tons, presumably for foreign account, on which no subsidy was paid. In 1919 the Japanese yards built 133 ships of 612,000 gross tons,

in 1920, 40 ships of 456 gross tons, and in 1921, 43 of 227,000 tons.

The withdrawal of the shipbuilding bounty, however, has not thrown this industry entirely upon its own resources, according to Mr. Chamberlain, who says:

"The country was embarrassed by lack of steel plants and their machinery to supply materials for the ship yards, because arrangements for large steel imports from the United States had to be changed in 1917. In 1917 Japan enacted a law for encouraging the steel industry which exempted from income taxes and business taxes those engaged in the enterprise. . . . By 1921 the domestic product of steel in Japan equaled the imports in volume. On a Government steel plant nearly 100,000,000 yen has been expended up to this year."

Further Measures Proposed

The law to encourage the steel industry was amended in 1921 so that after July 20, bounties are provided for only those steel products used in the construction or repair of naval or merchant vessels. It is not unlikely that Japan may provide at least temporary measures of promoting shipbuilding to offset the effects of the Washington Conference in reducing the country's naval building program. Early in 1922 ambitious projects were talked about for applying perhaps 250,000,000 yen to construction, during the next five years of 500,000 gross tons of passenger ships, but with the uncertain prospects of ocean passenger traffic in the near future and especially with the advent of the Kato ministry, committed to rigid economy, they seem at present to have been laid aside.

It is interesting in this connection to note that the American ship subsidy bill provides that a sum of \$125,000,000, equal at normal exchange to 250,000,000 yen, shall be set aside by the Shipping Board, to be lent at very low interest for the construction of merchant ships. The type of ships to be thus aided is not specified in the bill, but A. D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, has declared in the hearings before Congress that the United States is particularly lacking in large passenger ships.

Eleven Routes Subsidized

"Japan's annual expenditures for the navigation bounty system for the eight years from April 1, 1914, to March 31, 1921, were 63,921,269 yen, or an annual average of 8,000,000 yen (\$40,000,000)," says Mr. Chamberlain. These navigation bounties covered 11 routes from Japan proper, and 1 from Korea and 1 from Formosa. The Japanese routes included 1 to Europe, 2 to North America, 2 to South America (west and east coasts), 1 to Australia, 2 to the South Seas, 1 to China, 1 to Dairen, and 1 to Shanghai. The routes to North America (Puget Sound and San Francisco) drew the heaviest subsidies, ranging from 2,000,000 yen to 3,000,000 yen annually for the eight years.

Concerning the change from a direct navigation to a mail subsidy basis, Mr. Chamberlain says:

"The purpose of the Japanese change seemed to be the relief of mail steamer from the Government's power to fix freight and passenger rates under the Navigation Bounty act; and it is not improbable, in view of the workings of the existing bounty system during the war that the system of mail bounties may be further extended so as in time entirely to supersede navigation bounties."

G. T. O.

Hotel Notes

With the selection of Walter I. Hamilton of the L. M. Boomer staff, to take charge of the Research Bureau of the American Hotel Association, the educational committee has taken a further step toward carrying out the elaborate program outlined by the organization at its annual convention this year in Boston. The offices of the Research Bureau will be in the Auditorium Tower, Chicago, adjoining those of J. K. Blatchford, secretary.

It is the intention of Mr. Hamilton to take up cost accounting, with special attention to a system of standardization for smaller hotels, as his initial task for the bureau. A survey of smaller hotels of various types in different sections of the country will be made by Mr. Hamilton and his assistants, and it is hoped that a system will be worked out which will mean added profit to the small hotel operator. The bureau also will cooperate with the Bureau of Standards in Washington in making tests for various kinds and qualities of hotel equipment.

H. B. Meek of the Ocean House, York Beach, Me., has been selected by the authorities of Cornell University and the educational committee of the American Hotel Association to direct the course in hotel management which recently was established at this institution. Mr. Meek has been both a teacher and a successful hotel man. When the course has been given a thorough test, other instructors will be provided to assist Mr. Meek with his work at the university.

Road improvement has been one of the chief topics of discussion at state hotel conventions this fall. Tourist trade is indispensable either to all-year round or seasonal hotels, and hotels in those sections where roads are in excellent condition are reaping the greater harvest. At the convention of the Michigan Association at the Post Tavern, Battle Creek, Mich., David Olmsted of the Winton Hotel, Chicago, pleaded for road improvement in the central states. New Hampshire hotel men are taking steps to obtain better roads, and Vermont is becoming awakened to the necessity of eliminating dust if its hotels are to get their share of tourist travel.

Longevity is increasing, or at least one organization is making its plans with that end in view. A reservation has been made at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., by D. N. Starrett, for Jan. 1, 2000, 78 years hence. Mr. Starrett, president of the Perpetual Life Society of San Francisco, states

that his organization plans to give a banquet at the Palace on that date. Tre-amalgam is the name of a new fuel tested recently by the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, as a substitute for coal in the event of a fuel shortage. A shipment of 20 tons was delivered at the hotel from Alexandria, Va., the first to be shipped to New York. It is a combination of coal found in waste from coal fields, ashes, and a waste from the oil fields, produced by a simple and cheap process. Its use has been pronounced an economic success by certain government engineers and by the chief of the engine rooms of the Waldorf-Astoria.

New York hotel men are endorsing the action taken by members of the State Legislature in the presentation of a bill to provide a publicity bureau that will have \$1,000,000 at its disposal for advertising the attractions of the State. The Adirondack Resorts Association, which held its meeting recently at the Stevens House, Lake Placid, ready to record enthusiastically supporting this movement by the appointment of a committee to cooperate with the legislators who are promoting the bill.

APICULTURISTS BEGIN WORK ON BIG LIBRARY

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 6.—The largest collection of information on bee-keeping to be found in America will be established at Madison. A committee of representative apiculturists has decided to make the University of Wisconsin the depository for the Dr. C. C. Miller Memorial Library.

This, its sponsors believe, is destined to be one of the greatest collections of literature on bee-keeping in the world. Contributions for the upbuilding of the library have been received from nearly all the states of the Union. There is now available \$2000 which will be turned over to the university for investment works which deal with bee-keeping.

Every bee-keepers' publication in the world is being asked to give the library one free permanent subscription to its journal. Donations of books on bee culture also are being sought by the committee. It is hoped to have the Memorial Library ready for dedication at the next bee-keepers' Chautauque, to be held in Madison Aug. 13 to 18, of next year.

OHIO COAL PRICES FIXED

COLUMBUS, Oct. 6.—The Ohio state fuel administrator, acting under the emergency law, has fixed the price of coal at Ohio mines at prices ranging from \$3.55 to \$4.55 a ton, effective Oct. 10.

HOTEL MEN ACTIVE FOR BETTER ROADS

Vermont Association, at Fall Meeting, Pledges Aid to Officials in Devising a Program

MANCHESTER, Vt., Oct. 6 (Special).—The annual fall meeting of the Hotel Association of Vermont was held here with an attendance of 100 at the opening session. The morning session, open only to members, was in the theater of the Equinox Hotel, and was devoted largely to a review of spring and summer work. The hotel men placed the seal of their approval upon two publications for acquainting nonresidents with the advantages of Vermont—one devoted to fishing, the other to more general information about resorts in the Green Mountain State.

The work in behalf of a greater tourist traffic, done by the executive committee of the association and by R. H. Derrah, director of publicity, was commended. Much favorable comment was elicited by the appearance at the meeting of issues of The Green Mountain Beacon, an eight-page journal circulated to promote a greater interest than ever before in this autumn gathering of Vermont hotel keepers at Manchester-in-the-Mountains, to give the meeting place its name in full.

The afternoon session was given over chiefly to a discussion of the imperative necessity for good roads in Vermont, and the best means for obtaining them with the present limited facilities for raising funds for that purpose.

Attention was called to the fact that at the Republican state convention, held in Burlington this week, a plan was placed in the party platform calling upon the Legislature to place a tax on gasoline, the proceeds of which should be devoted to road construction or betterment.

All present agreed that there was room for a lot of improvement in Vermont highways, but there was the same unanimity of opinion upon the questions of how to build them and of what materials; whether or not to have engineers, the use of oil, cement for much-used highways, and other details of a highway program.

It was remarked—and there was none to contradict the assertion—that dust and "wash-board" highways thousands of tourists who otherwise would visit Vermont each season, and attention was called to the fact that men in every line of endeavor within the State, with the exception of the farmers who are in the majority, have come to realize that the building of better highways is an absolute necessity, unless the State is to have drained away gradually its tourist trade.

As an aftermath of a lively discussion, a resolution was adopted unanimously, pledging to the officials of the State the hearty co-operation of the association's membership in any effort to improve Vermont highways to which they should lend their support.

The banquet of the hotel men's organization was held at the Worthy Inn. The principal speaker was John Barrett, counselor and advisor in international affairs, and formerly director-general of the Pan-American Union. Mr. Barrett stressed the value of co-operation, and said that it behooved Vermont to join with neighboring states to further their mutual interests.

He advocated the inauguration of a great selling campaign, to begin in the daily and weekly newspapers of the State, and said he would like to see each Vermont publication devote one edition yearly to the special interests, opportunities and advantages of the Green Mountain State, to make people both within and without its borders better acquainted with Vermont.

The wide circulation such issues would be given could not fail to have a most beneficial effect over a wide expanse of territory, he declared, since it was certain that chambers of commerce, merchants, and citizens generally would see to it that copies were mailed to all sections of the world.

DENVER DESIRES BETTER SCHOOLS

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 6 (Special).—The taxpayers of Denver will vote next Tuesday upon the authorization of a \$6,150,000 bond issue for the erection of elementary, junior, and senior high schools, as proposed by the Denver Board of Education. There are three proposals upon which voters then will take action—a bond issue of \$2,000,000 for elementary schools; one of \$2,400,000 for senior high schools, and another of \$1,750,000 for junior high schools.

Such expenditures are necessary at this time to provide additional school buildings for the city, according to Jesse H. Newlon, superintendent of schools. Since 1917, the average number of pupils attending Denver's schools has increased 7557, or 24.8 per cent, Mr. Newlon declares.

"At present," continues Mr. Newlon, "7495 elementary school children either are enrolled in or recite in dark basements, halls, corridors, or other undesirable places, or are compelled to come to school by one-half the time because of a lack of room. In our senior high schools, it is necessary to use corridors, dark basement rooms, and many other rooms never intended for school purposes."

It will be remembered that last spring, The Christian Science Monitor quoted prominent educators and club women of the city as favoring a change in the location of East Denver High School, after a federal grand jury had reported that students of that institution were surrounded by an improper environment and subject to the solicitations of narcotic peddlers, who were reported to be recruiting drug addicts among high school students.

In discussing the proposed bond issue, Mr. Newlon declared: "By unanimous consent of the people of Denver, the East Side High School must be removed from its present location."

FINAL DISPOSITION OF TANGIER NO NEARER THAN MONTHS AGO

All Kinds of Rumors Are Afloat to Keep Conflicting Interests of Three Nations in Turmoil

TANGIER, Morocco, Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—There is some natural uneasiness at the postponement of the London Conference for settlement of that tangled question, the administration of Tangier—whether France or Spain is to have it or whether it is to be submitted to a revised, improved and definite international control. Strictly speaking, the existing international arrangement never has been definite or official.

It is not sufficiently appreciated abroad that the present situation is more accidental than anything else. France's present contention—that the Sultan of Morocco actually and all the time is lord of Tangier and that this sovereignty should be properly recognized, is, so it is hinted there, obviously weak for various reasons, one of which is that such sovereignty, or any demonstration of it, has been conspicuous by its absence in recent years and that when any movement or determination of importance was to be made, it had to be prepared or sanctioned by the diplomatic corps, whose members would meet for that purpose.

Thus the main formalities with regard to concessions for proposed harbor works had to be sanctioned by this congregation of foreign ministers, and this body, unofficial and irregular in a sense, and acting because there apparently was no one else to act, and having especially in view all the time the preservation of any possibility of contact between France and Spain, has come to be regarded as representing an international régime or management.

In reality, it evidently falls far short of that, but the very fact that Tangier, at this intensely important and critical period of its history, should thus be left to an improvised indefinite and unauthorized control, is indicative of the chaos and the pity of it.

Conference Had Been Expected

It was generally understood, and, indeed, definite information came both from London and Paris, to the effect that there would be a conference of the three powers interested, England, France and Spain, before the end of July. However, difficulties which have arisen between France and England have overshadowed this question and caused its postponement. A resolution of the Spanish parliament, it is said, pretends to the Spanish people that these difficulties, if they continue, cannot be injurious to the cause of Spain, since in the event of a serious rupture between those powers, England would be more than ever against a strong French establishment here.

The belief is that a conference for

the settlement of the question will now be postponed for some little time, until in fact the Franco-British atmosphere begins to clear, but the restlessness in Tangier, or the Spanish section of it at all events, is increased by a persistent rumor that France and England, without any consultation with Spain, have come to a quiet understanding about the future administration of the international zone, and that it is based upon France's contention, which she has been exploiting to the utmost for the last few months, that the Sultan retains and should retain sovereignty over Tangier and that, with this, the question is settled.

France meantime is acting in many matters as if this were the settlement, though not, of course, giving any tangible indication that it has really occurred, and misrepresenting, or referring to the Sultan's sovereignty and of making diplomatic deference to it.

These rumors have indeed been so persistent that the Foreign Minister at Madrid has had his attention drawn to them, and twice within three days has issued formal denials of any settlement, as between France and England, relating to Tangier, having been arrived at.

Rumors Called Unfounded

Fernandez Prada states in his official communiqué that "the news published by the press regarding a supposed Franco-English understanding, as the result of which the city of Tangier would fall under the sovereignty of the Sultan in such a manner that Spain would be totally eliminated, is entirely unfounded."

He adds that the assurances given to the Spanish Government—that nothing would be decided upon concerning Tangier without Spanish cooperation—remain in force, which does not mean that there might not be some postponement of the conference or modification of the plan concerning it. The note concludes:

It is, besides, unnecessary to state that the Spanish Government holds the firm conviction that as the result of the cordial understanding between the three countries who are chiefly interested in this matter, the claims that are made for Spain in her special situation will be duly recognized.

In the meantime, statements and comments emanating from Paris are rather disturbing to the Spanish colony and interests here. It appears that the aforesaid declarations by the Foreign Minister of the Spanish Government are criticized adversely, though the Spanish representation here cannot understand why.

a fine instinct of fighting sportsmanship, which is altogether the heritage of the new Spain. In Madrid today there is a large modern football field directly opposite the capital's famous bull-ring; and when the crowds pour out of both inclosures at the same time, they furnish an interesting contrast between the new and the old ideas. Also like all such contrasting elements, they hoot at each other and regard each other with much hostility. But although Spaniards still regard the spectacle of their national sport as one of the most thrilling outdoor dramas anywhere in the world the better types of modern sport, professional and amateur, have a firm foothold in the Nation.

NEW SOUTH WALES UNIONS WILL FIGHT WAGE REDUCTIONS

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence).—Reductions in wages and the proposed reversion from the 44-hour week to a 48-hour week are to be strenuously resisted by the trades and industrial unions of New South Wales.

Representatives of about 60 unions met at the Trades Hall and appointed a committee to devise ways and means for combating the proposals of the employers.

A motion was carried to the effect that the council of action appointed at the recent All-Australian Trade Union Congress in Melbourne should immediately be put into operation according to the machinery agreed upon at the congress; that full power be given it to formulate a policy for the Labor movement; and that in the meantime the policy of the New South Wales Labor Council be carried out.

Mr. Garden, in outlining the policy, explained that the workers had reached a point below which they would not go. If, in spite of opposition, still lower wages and longer hours were forced upon them, the workers would give measure for measure.

The Sydney Morning Herald states that at the meeting above referred to a scheme formulated by the Sydney Labor Council was adopted. This provides for systematic irritation strikes and the adoption of "go-slow" in every trade.

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EDUCATIONAL

What Is a College Teacher For?

WHAT is a college teacher for? What is her main purpose, and how can she best fulfill that purpose?

Many colleges demand research work or creative writing from a teacher. The college seems to urge: Study for a Ph. D. degree. Invent something, useful or useless; discover something, valuable or worthless; write something, helpful or harmful—only achieve something and you will be promoted. You may or may not know how to teach, you may not understand or be interested in young students, but you will add to the prestige of the college, and you will be retained.

That this attitude is often taken, no one acquainted with colleges is likely to deny. And so it is that many scholarly, charming—and many dull—women on college faculties are women who, heeding the college's advice, spend much of their own and of the college's time engaged in research or creative work. If they happen to be inspiring teachers, their students are fortunate indeed. But, alas, they are not always inspiring, frequently because they have not the time or energy for their class work, and also because teaching is a side issue with them.

The Teacher Who Teaches

There is, however, a type of woman apparently unaware of the college's expectations, who, filled with enthusiasm for teaching, enters upon her first years as instructor with high hopes and aspirations. Her chief aim is to aid in the education of youth, and to send boys and girls forth into the world a little better prepared to live their lives intelligently and effectively because of her. She has chosen teaching as a profession because she believes she is fitted for it, and can be useful in it.

Her classes are her first consideration. They require a large amount of time and energy, involving as they do, preparation, laboratory or conference work, correction of papers, a study of each student's personality and needs, and an effort to establish some kind of helpful relationship with every student. The latter may call for ingenuity and infinite patience.

Her Multiple Activities

In addition to her classes the teacher is plunged into all sorts of activities closely connected with student and faculty life. If she lives in a dormitory—as is often the case—she assumes the duties attendant upon life in any household. She does her part to have things go smoothly and happily. She makes her table—

through tact in conversation, interesting guests, flowers, and a "table party" or two—a place where everyone wants to sit. She is ever courteous to visiting parents and is kind to girls who are sick or discouraged. She assists in planning informal entertainments. In short she does what any thoughtful woman would do in her own home.

Chaperoning is not least among her duties. Since, according to the college rules, someone must chaperone on certain occasions, this second type of teacher considers it selfish not to take her turn. Only those, however, who themselves have engaged in this thankless occupation can appreciate what it means to eat unwanted hotel dinners, to watch theatrical performances, or to sit like a mannikin, dressed in one's best, against a wall and smile and smile while youth jizzes by. The only reward is the opportunity, thus provided for closer touch with, and a clearer understanding of the students.

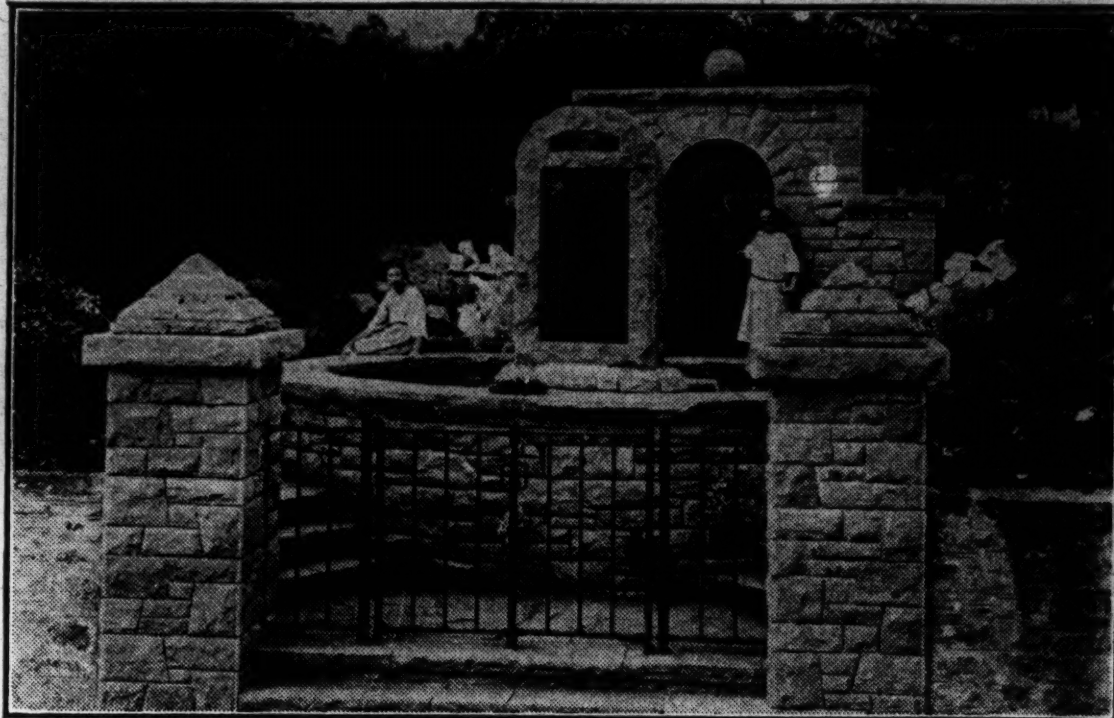
Besides These, Her Outside Interests

Although it would be possible it is not feasible for a teacher to spend all of her time with her students in class and out, and so it is that she attends faculty and department meetings, serves on committees, sends out notices, helps with receptions, and even, perhaps, acts in a faculty play.

Those duties which the teacher wastes some time for general reading, for her own friends, and for outside interests in order that she may not become narrow and petty, and thereby lose her value as an instructor, and as a distinct individuality.

Although she may not be vitally interested in research work, and may not be endowed with creative ability for the development of which she has scant leisure in college anyway, this teacher is usually the one from whom students derive inspiration and incentive, the one whose influence upon them is the most potent and lasting. Therefore it comes as somewhat of a shock to her—who is giving of her best self, and who seems to be helping to educate youth, which is supposedly the object of a college—not to be promoted, and to find herself easily superseded by women—brilliant and otherwise—whose primary virtue is the possession of a Ph. D. degree, or the publication of certain articles, or books.

Then it is the question confronts her: What is a college teacher for? Should she be a research worker carrying on her own investigations perhaps at the expense of her students, or should she be a friend to and educator of youth?



The Entrance to a School Garden in Kettins, Near Coupar Angus

A First-Rank School Garden in a Garden-Famed District of Scotland

THE fostering of a desire for horticulture and the embodiment in the school curriculum of a sound elementary knowledge of agriculture are amongst the most likely things to help in bringing the cry of "Back to the Land" from a popular slogan to a practical realization.

The education authority at Kettins, near Coupar Angus, took full advantage of the grant allowed by the Scottish Education Department a few years ago for the cultivation of school gardens, and since the inauguration of the system, this village has held first place amongst school gardens in the east of Scotland.

It is frequently proved, however, that financial grants do not accomplish all that is required. At Kettins, co-operation and energy on the part of the teachers, enthusiasm and comradeship on the part of the schoolmaster, Mr. William Andrew, and his policy in joining up the routine work in school to its practical application to the pupils' life work, has aroused their interest and established this practical and joyful garden in a garden-famed district.

How the Garden Is Divided

Its area is about 64 poles (a pole being 5 1/2 yards) and contains one agricultural and one horticultural section, a fruit plot, a flower section, a shrubbery, and a rockery. The agricultural section is of five poles with each single pole cropped in a "five shift" rotation, viz., oats, barley, grass, potatoes, and turnips. All the pupils co-operate in working this miniature farm, preparing,

manuring, sowing or planting as well as observing and noting the varying stages of growth.

The horticultural section has nine plots with two pupils in charge of each—the younger acting as an assistant to the older one. They take full charge for the year and being entirely responsible find their individual effort encouraged and a wholesome rivalry developed.

The fruit plot is worked on a communal basis and contains a thoroughly representative collection of trees and bushes. The six flower plots vary in size and are worked entirely by the senior girls; variety is achieved but expensive flowers are avoided. The large collection of shrubs embraces most specimens that thrive well in the district and all over the garden the labels give the popular as well as the botanical name of the plants.

Visitors Delight in the Garden

Visitors express pleasure at the care bestowed on and the healthy condition of the plants. They note the varieties of grass in the grass plot; the climatological station with its simple instruments, the readings of thermometer and rain gauge; and note the observations recorded as to wind, cloud, sunshine or frost.

In the rockery at the entrance to the garden, appropriate in strength and rugged beauty, the Kettins War Memorial has found an ideal situation. The art of the sculptor thus joined with that of the gardener each bear their part in brightening and bringing interest to the life of an ordinary village.

Handwork Methods

Lord Fisher, of British naval fame, in his direct, plain fashion said that "the practical way of teaching is 'Explanation followed by Execution.' Have a lecture on optics in the morning; make a telescope in the afternoon. Tell the boys in the morning about the machine and compass and the use of the chart; and in the afternoon go out and navigate a ship." Lord Fisher would not have examinations for the discovery of suitable boys for the navy. He wanted to inspect and to appraise each boy's make-up. "The desideratum was," he said, "could we put into him the four attributes of Nelson."

"1. Self-reliance. (If you don't believe in yourself nobody else will.)"
"2. Fearlessness of responsibility. (No trembling on the brink.)"
"3. Fertility of resource. (If the traces break, don't give up, get some string.)"
"4. Power of initiative. (Disobeying orders.)"

Handwork Teaching of Today

These attributes, it will be seen, are only part of what the handwork teacher today aims at encouraging, though they are higher than the qualities which handicraft in the schools was expected to develop when it was first introduced a generation ago. The chief purpose of the subject in those days was the development of accuracy in workmanship.

To make the several values of handwork clear it is helpful to trace the natural progress of the typical child in the constructive activities of his leisure hours. Such a course of development has been described by an authority on the subject from the recollections of his own youth. At the age of eight or nine he and his friends came upon a deposit of clay which they fashioned into models and baked. He well remembers that two of his leisure hours were spent in the making of a model of the "Victory." About the age of ten a circus came to his village, and was the talk of the boys for days before and weeks after. They spent practically the whole of that summer holiday building a model of it in a disused attic. He cannot remember if they had a foot rule or not, but probably they had not. He remembers quite distinctly the canopy of the tent was composed of triangular pieces of pink and yellow paper gummed together alternately. There was a lion's den, too, with a lion cut out of a piece of chocolate box, and wooden bars in front to keep him in, and sawdust on the floor.

A Natural Development

The following summer saw the construction of a railway in the back garden, and he can remember the engine and the signals. One particular day they attempted to kindle a fire in the barrel of their engine which consisted of a cocoa tin. The fire wouldn't burn. He knows the reason now, for there was no through current of air, but as there happened to be no teacher of handwork present, his knowledge of engines remained for the time being at the cocoa-tin stage.

About the age of 12 he made a "hurl" a box on two bicycle wheels, two shafts on the box, and a seat inside. There was a small wooden chocolate box behind for the tools, and to hold the tickets and the fares. The price of the "hurl" was paid in pence, and at one season of the year in chestnuts. Finally, about the age of

15 he made a dovetailed box in a woodwork class.

In this self-devised scheme of handwork it is interesting to notice, in the first place, the progression of materials—clay, paper, wood and tin—which is the progression usually adopted by the teacher. It is important, too, to notice that the important, although it would not work, yet stage of the development, later, the hurry had to have real wheels and carried real passengers; finally the dovetailed box, despite its defects of craftsmanship, had beauty and gave artistic satisfaction. Here is an indication of the natural development of child nature which the good teacher will turn to useful account. Accuracy, as an explicit aim, was absent, but accuracy as a necessity for the more difficult achievement of the more difficult tasks was quite a valuable and legitimate by-product. Without question, too, the qualities of self-reliance, initiative and resourcefulness have come fully into play.

Advance of British

Teachers in Matter of Self-Government

Professional self-government and partnership in administration together form the chief plank in the platform of English and Scottish teachers' organizations. Expressed in terms of professional status, this aspiration implies the control by the teaching profession of its own register, conditions of entrance to the profession, and the standard of professional qualification.

The achievement of the ideal of a share in administration would mean the joint management of the schools by teachers and representatives of the public. The Teachers' Registration Council is the tangible proof of the strength of the feeling for professional self-determination, and the existence of various national and local advisory councils measures the extent, at present but slight, to which teachers' organizations have obtained a voice in control of administration.

A scheme inaugurated by the Aberdeenshire education authority marks a further stage in the direction of teacher participation in control of educational affairs. The promotion of pupils from primary schools to higher departments or schools was at one time carried out solely by the imposition of an external examination. Latterly, however, many authorities have modified this system by enlisting the help of the teachers in the minor duties of marking scripts and conducting oral tests. The Aberdeenshire authorities have carried this process to its logical conclusion by giving teachers equal representation with the representatives of the authority on a board (the County Board of Studies) whose function it will be to carry on the work of promotion of scholars.

The board is to consist of six members of the authority and six teachers. The director of education for the county and the Board of Education Inspector for the area will be entitled to attend the meetings in a consultative capacity, but will not be allowed to vote. The board will form the link between the authority and the teachers in all matters relating to the promotion of pupils at the qualifying stage. Its duties will include that of fixing generally the standard of attainment, drawing up a form on which shall be recorded the marks of each pupil and the head

The Relative Values of Scholarly Attainment and Athletic Prowess

AS the time arrived when it is more to be desired that a school boy win honors in

athletics than in his studies?" a Boston educator asks. "Is it worth more to him, concerning either his present or his future, that he be a hero on the football team than a wizard in Latin? Considering the space devoted by the daily press to athletic activities in school and college as against that given to cultural and intellectual achievements, one would almost believe that this was the case."

"There is no reason why publicity should not shine more than it does on the work done in the class room and thus give the public a less one-sided picture of school activities and accomplishments. One ability recognition scarcely begins to balance the other."

About the only time that the 'A' man intellectually gets his name in print is when he graduates from his school. If he is exceptional, an inch of space may be devoted to him and to what he has done. If he has accomplished nothing more unusual than stand next to the head of the class his name will merely appear as one on the list of graduates. Nobody outside of his immediate family and close friends ever hears of this 'A' student. His near relations will be the only ones to offer congratulations. Beside him on the stage is Bill, the athlete. Everybody knows Bill. He has a trunk full of trophies and a huge scrap book of clippings about himself and the wonderful things that he has done. He has his diploma, it is true, but he came very close to not getting it. In his journey, a diploma is a diploma regardless of whether or not an 'A' or a 'C' earned it. Bill gets all of the evident glory; his scholarly classmate is scarcely noticed.

"Now, all scholarly students are not of the non-athletic type, and all athletes are not in the dunce class. No better combination in a young man can well be imagined than the modest and efficient athlete who also excels in his studies. This combination is, however, much too rare, and when it does exist it is the athletic side of

the man that gets the most publicity. "The student is generally at the age when the instinct to excel in games seems to predominate, and parents and teachers are inclined to bow to the popular will in the matter. There is real pleasure in seeing a schoolmate break the tape a fifth of a second ahead of the nearest competitor. Nevertheless, there ought to be more tapes to break in the class room."

"A good illustration of how this one-sidedness works out is shown in elections for class officers. It is taken for granted that he who leads athletically also has the qualifications for leading in other school activities. It is too frequently and too generally assumed that a leader is a leader, regardless of what he leads. To follow such a line of reasoning eliminates the intellectual who may, as a matter of fact, possess unusual qualities for organization and the production of results. It is a pity that so many of these fine fellows are buried by popular vote."

"The solution of the problem hinges largely on two factors—the public, and the school authorities and teachers."

"In the first place, the general concept as to relative values requires adjustment, and it is right here that the press can perform a useful service. Whether it undertakes the task by emphasizing the class room achievements, by eliminating some of the vainglory features on its sporting pages, or in any other way, is for the individual paper to decide. The method matters little as long as the public is brought to realize the pleasure in scholarship and cultural attainment."

"In the second place, the school authorities and teachers who recognize the tendency of sports and athletics to assume disproportionate importance should use the numerous means at their command to bring about that condition when the reader of the daily paper will be as keenly interested in knowing what is being accomplished in the liberal arts as he is in reading baseball averages and track records."

Illinois's Lead in High School Establishment

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (Special Correspondence.) Illinois's lead in the establishment of community and township high schools and its lead in affording every student an opportunity to obtain a complete high school education without the payment of one cent of tuition is widely recognized.

The growth of the community and township high schools in Illinois is described by Superintendent of Public Instruction Francis G. Blair as phenomenal. In 1902 he pointed out that more than \$100,000 was being spent by the children of the State for tuition, that thousands were kept away from high school because of the great distance they would be forced to travel to attend school and the tuition item also prevented many from attending. The number of children over 14 years of age who were unable to attend was not definitely known because there was no way of obtaining the figures, but it was known to be very large.

These and other factors led to the positive assertion by Superintendent Blair at that time that there was "not a county in Illinois where school privileges were equal to all."

Now, after 20 years, instead of 23 township high schools there are 343; instead of no community high schools there are now 243. There were 408 high schools in Illinois in 1904, including those in the cities. Today there are more township and community high schools than there were a total number of high schools 20 years ago, while the total of all high schools in the State has exceeded 850.

It is not difficult to find the reason for this growth in educational facilities in the State, especially among high schools. In 1904 legislation permitting the organization of such schools did not afford the necessary powers for such organization. With the passage in 1911 of the township high school law, 159 high schools immediately sprang up. This law empowered any congressional township, which in Illinois is a district six miles square, to have its own high school.

Steps were then taken actually to afford every high school student in the State the opportunity to attend high school. The community high school idea was evolved; legislation passed permitting a community, regardless of township lines, to form a high school. Then, additional legislation authorizing the appointment of the non-high school boards in non-high school districts was passed.

Any community can establish a high school. The students living in communities where there are no high schools can attend one of the township or community high schools nearest them, and the tuition is paid by the non-high school board. The result has been to give every student in the State the chance to gain a four years' high school education without cost. And so powerful are the district boards and the non-high school boards that they can levy taxes sufficient to maintain the standards of township and community high schools on a plane that compares favorably with that of any high school in a large city.

Such steps have not been taken without large cost. High schools, it is pointed out, are expensive and the tax levies also have been extremely heavy. There are many who aver that a readjustment will soon be made by which the expense of conducting high schools throughout the State will be lowered. While this is talk and no definite action has been taken, it is believed by state officials that such a readjustment will be brought about, but it is their opinion that the economic will not disturb the high standards that have been set in the agricultural communities.

The Observatory

THOSE friends of the classics and the humanities generally, who all along have been claiming that some day liberal learning would come into its own again, will find a strong support for their contention in the newly announced decision of the Westmont High School in Montreal to abandon vocational courses. As far as this particular school is concerned, specialized training seems to have run its race. The demand for commercial work and instruction of a similar intensive character has dropped to such a degree that the attempt to teach anything except the high school subjects of ancient tradition is held to be a pure economic waste.

While it is much too early to determine whether there is here represented the long-awaited swinging back of an educational pendulum which for years has been moving in the direction of the vocational or practical courses, it is significant that the Montreal situation has not been brought about at the suggestion, either expressed or implied, of the educators of the city but is the result of direct action by the pupils and parents of pupils. There had been no "drive" in favor of the liberal studies. The vocational courses were as good as it was possible to make them and the intention was to continue them as an integral part of the curriculum. But the citizens decided otherwise. They wanted their children to take the straight high school course. The circumstances are not much different from what they were in England a short time ago. The workmen of several great industrial centers were canvassed in an effort to find out what kind of education they wanted their sons and daughters to have. They voted for the cultural courses by an overwhelming majority.

It is the opinion of R. E. Howe, principal of the Westmont High School, that the large employers of labor are chiefly responsible for the Montreal decision. They are looking more and more, he says, for workers who are broadly educated. He has noticed this tendency particularly in the field of commercial education. The training most useful in a business house comprehends English and economic and industrial geography, subjects which are best taught as part of the old-line curriculum. The strictly commercial studies, such as typing, shorthand and bookkeeping can be learned in a short time after graduation from high school. "I have always held," says Mr. Howe, "that the pupil who takes a good liberal course will, in a very short time, be as efficient in a position as a pupil who has taken a strictly vocational course."

All Washington is hoping that good intentions will be translated into action when the next session of Congress in December takes up the report of the Senate-House Committee which has been investigating public education in the Nation's capital. Although the report is not yet ready for publication, the committee has let it be known that it stands agreed to the general proposition that the schools of the district should serve as a model for the entire country. It may be assumed, then, that the legislation which Congress will be asked to en-

act will embrace, among other things, a higher salary schedule for teachers and measures providing for compulsory attendance and school census, for free textbooks in high schools as well as grades, and for appropriations large enough to make possible competent administration and efficient supervision.

One of the improvements which Superintendent Ballou of the Washington schools is especially urging concerns the entire separation of teaching and supervision. He believes that even elementary school should have a non-teaching principal, who will devote her entire time to executive work. At the present time many parents take their children from the public schools as soon as they reach the eighth grade, and put them in private schools. They are afraid that a teacher who is also a principal cannot give adequate instruction. In the matter of textbooks the Capital has long had an unenviable reputation. For the high schools, no provision at all has been made. In the grades, books and supplies have been furnished annually by special congressional appropriation. What is now sought is a settled policy which will insure free textbooks to all pupils in the district year out without the necessity of action by Congress each session. One result of the system now in operation is that hundreds of pupils are today without textbooks. The District's appropriation has been exhausted and nothing can be done until Congress grants some more money.

The feeling seems to be growing that there is no room in the public high schools for secret societies. In a number of states the existence of these organizations is prohibited by law. Only recently the board of education of the city of Washington ordered them disbanded and now the New York City principals are asking the state superintendent of instruction to recommend legislation designed to have a similar effect. In their indictment of societies and sororities the principals claim that "they bring about divided responsibilities between the school officials and the general fraternity council" and that they form in the school "a little aristocracy with the attendant snobbery, favoritism and discrimination." Societies which make scholarship the basis of membership or organizations comprising students proficient in certain school activities such as debating are to be allowed to continue.

It is an interesting mission which brings Ernesto Fletes from Santa Barbara, Honduras, to the United States. Mr. Fletes, who has long been in the consular service of his country, comes to interest American high schools in a plan to establish scholarships for Honduran boys. Three southern cities have already given a favorable response. The proposed arrangement is unique in that it is high school and not college education which is sought for the boys of Honduras, the explanation being that the immediate problem of the South American Republic lies in the field of elementary rather than higher learning. Thoughts of college will come later. Meanwhile something must be done to improve a situation under

which only one out of every three boys receives anything more than the most rudimentary schooling.

So much of the experimentation, revision and betterment has been done in England that it is perhaps only natural that the Dalton Plan, now prominently before educationalists, should be frequently referred to as an English discovery. The Dalton Plan received its first trial in the little Massachusetts town whose name it bears. That it is now being taken up in England with such enthusiasm and that it is being subjected to such wide and searching tests is evidence of Great Britain's new determination to secure for itself all that is best in education. No observer of events abroad can fail to be impressed by England's present readiness to fly in the face of educational tradition when judgment seems to dictate such a course. Never before has the Empire taken so kindly to the new, to the radical even. Scores of County Council schools have adopted the Dalton Plan as their own.

Another indication that more and more young men are looking toward the teaching profession as a life work is found in the latest enrollment statistics from the Ottawa (Ont.) Normal School. The student body this fall includes 50 boys, whereas for years and years the usual number was from five to ten. The first substantial increase was noted last fall, when 27 boys were registered.

New Zealand Workmen Demand Cultural Courses

AUCKLAND, N. Z. (Special Correspondence.)—Replying to criticisms of the increase in the cost of education in New Zealand, the Minister for Education, Mr. C. J. Parr, stated in Parliament that he was unable to indicate where large economies could be made without injuring essential parts of the system. There had been large increases in education expenditure in England, France and America. This reference to other countries drew from a member of the Labor Party the interjection: "Hear, hear! They will reap a harvest from that." The minister said he agreed. Education was the corner stone of true democracy.

At another point in the debate the same Labor member made an interesting declaration of his party's policy. Some New Zealanders have been uneasy lest education in New Zealand should become too vocational, to the detriment of true culture, and there have been indications that the new junior high school course would be used rather too much for vocational ends. Mr. E. J. Howard, the Labor member referred to, said that if the idea behind the junior high school movement was to prevent children from receiving a cultural education, "we of the working class will resist it with all our souls and all our strength." The children of the working class were entitled to a cultural education as well as the children of the other classes. He hoped that the junior high school movement meant giving more and not less culture.

The Minister for Education: "Hear, hear!"

Mr. Howard: "I am glad to hear the honorable gentleman say that."

THE HOME FORUM

Some "Beggar's Opera" History

NOW that the "Beggar's Opera" is at last "coming to town," it may be interesting to collect some notes about its origin and first production.

It was acted for the first time on January 29, 1728, at the Duke of York's Theatre, in Portugal Street near Lincoln's Inn Fields. Of this theater, so famous in eighteenth century dramatic history, Leigh Hunt says in "The Town," that it stood in Portugal Street, "just back of the Surgeons' College, and was subsequently the china warehouse of Messrs. Spode and Copeland. It was built of red brick, had a front facing the market, and is the one generally meant by the theater in Lincoln's Inn Fields," and that it "finally became celebrated for the harlequinades of Rich, but ceased to be a theater about the year 1737." It was at last pulled down to make room for the enlargement of the museum of the College of Surgeons. There is a woodcut of the facade in "The Town."

Everyone has heard that the "Beggar's Opera" was the play "that made Gay rich and Rich gay." Rich, who was the last proprietor of the Duke's Theatre, was a man of no education but of considerable ingenuity, and, as an actor, was the most famous harlequin of his time. Being unable to compete in legitimate drama with Drury Lane, he introduced the shows and spectacles which, as the Christians pantomimes, have been popular ever since. Pope mentions him in the Dunciad (Book III) as one of the ministers of Dulness—

Immortal Rich! how calm he sits at ease,
Midst snows of paper, and fierce hail of praise;

the reference being obviously to some of his favorite stage effects. His greatest comedian was James Quin, whose name is connected with that of the "Beggar's Opera," because he advised against producing it, and yet used it for his own benefit two years later, acting Macheath himself, and receiving the then remarkable sum of £200 8s. 6d. Quin, in his heyday, was the greatest comic actor after Garrick, and one of the greatest Falstaffs.

The original Macheath was T. Walker, who is described as having no great voice for singing, but who succeeded illustriously. The Polly was a Miss Fenton, hitherto "absolutely obscure," but to be famous overnight. Mrs. Charles Mathews says of her: "Both by singing and acting, the impression she made was most powerful. Not a print-shop or fan-shop but exhibited her handsome figure in her Polly costume, which possessed all the simplicity of a Quakeress, without one meretricious ornament." It is interesting to remember that the part of Polly led three actresses to the peerage: Miss Fenton became Duchess of Bolton;

Miss Bolton, Lady Thurlow; and Miss Stephens, Countess of Essex.

The opera ran sixty-three nights the first season—an unprecedented success—was revived with equal approbation the next year, and was produced in all the greater towns of England, often from thirty to fifty times. It was translated into French under the title, "L'Opera du Gueux." The sequel, entitled "Polly," published in 1729, was stopped in rehearsal by the Government for no discernible reason, except partly spite; but it was produced in 1777 at the Haymarket by George Colman, who had altered it somewhat. It is described in the Biographia Dramatica as being "as insipid and uninteresting a performance as ever appeared on the English stage." The suppression, in 1729, is ascribed to Sir Robert Walpole, whom Gay had satirized; and this suggestion reminds us that Sir Robert, to everyone's surprise had attended the first night of the "Beggar's Opera." He "being in the stage boxes," says a contemporary anecdote, "a most universal encore attended the following air of Lockit, and all eyes were directed at the master at the instant of its being repeated:

When you censure the age,
Be cautious and sage.
Lest the courtiers offended should be:
If you mention vice of a tribe,
'Tis so pat to all the tribe,
That each cries, 'That was leveled at me!'

Sir Robert, observing the pointed manner in which the audience applied the last line to him, parried the thrust by enjoining it with his single voice; and thus not only blunted the poetical shaft, but gained a general huzzza from the audience."

Concerning the origin of the design of the "Beggar's Opera," the familiar story is that Swift once observed to Gay "what an odd pretty sort of thing a Newgate pastoral might make." Gay was taken with the idea, but later decided that a musical comedy would be better. Both Swift and Pope, the latter of whom tells the anecdote, were doubtful of its success and showed the manuscript to Congreve (other accounts say to the Duke of Queensberry, who was Gay's patron), who said that it would either take greatly or fall confoundedly; or, according to other versions, that "this is a very odd thing, Gay, it is either a very good thing or a bad thing." The same doubts seem to have assailed both Rich and Quin, the former of whom seems to have produced it only because he was desperate, and the latter of whom declined to appear in it as Macheath. Indeed, it may seem an admirable example of the inability of almost everybody to prognosticate with any certainty concerning a play.

Pope tells amusingly how he and all his friends attended the first night "in great uncertainty of the event"; and how they were "greatly encouraged by overhearing the Duke of Argyll, who sat in the next box to us, say, 'It will do—it must do! I see it in the eyes of them.'" Since the Duke was reputed to be the best judge of first-night audiences in the kingdom, we can well believe that his verdict was cheering.

It is interesting to note that some of the recent discussions of the morality of the piece was anticipated in the eighteenth century. Dr. Johnson characteristically settled the matter by a dictum that has become almost a proverb: "Men will not become highwaymen because Macheath is acquitted on the stage." That Gay had a moral intention seems likely; and it is perhaps best expressed in the couplet:

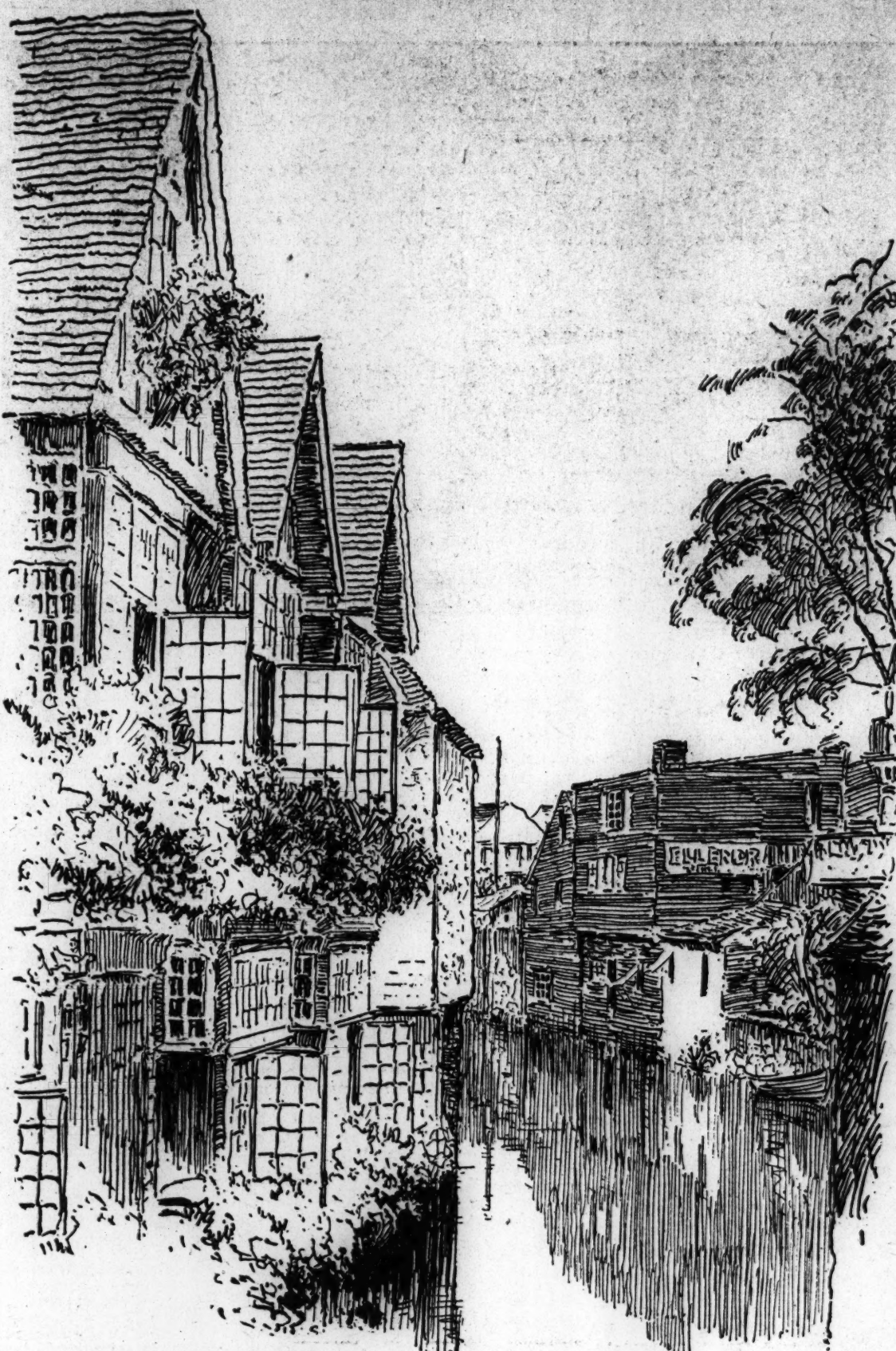
Vice is a monster of such frightful mien
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;

but neither the effect of the play is to enforce that moral is another matter. His immediate intention was to travesty the Italian operas; and here he was so successful that his opera drove them from the stage completely for a time.

New Canterbury Pilgrims

WE ENTER the town by way of Westgate as Canterbury Pilgrims should do. It was through this gate that Henry Second walked barefoot to do penance for Thomas à Becket; under it, too, rode that merry company of Chaucerian fame; and, many years later with galloping horses, came the stage-coach bearing David Copperfield on his way to school. Up the narrow street we trudge, past St. Peter's Church, in the tower of which Roman tiles can plainly be seen, past the old Hospital of St. Thomas, a hostel for poor pilgrims, and at length put up at the Fleur de Lis, an inn dating from the Thirteenth Century, as its French name would suggest. It is a quaint place and like many of the older inns was originally built around a court into which the coaches used to drive and discharge their passengers, but subsequently filled in with low one-story buildings as they were needed. Rambling dark halls, many levels, views from court windows upon the peaked red-tiled roofs of the inner buildings, together with the broad stone flagging of the ground floor, betoken the age of the place.

The Canterbury Weavers live down the street and it is there we first went our way. One finds them in a picturesque beam and plaster house with upper stories projecting over the River Stour. In a back room below the level of the street the girls are hard at work on their lumbering treadle looms, making tea-cloths, towels, and such like, frequently weaving in, as is a traditional custom there, the so-called Becket Design, fashioned from the great Archbishop's heraldic figures. The house itself is worth seeing, for the polished beams within are all hand hewn, the halls amazingly narrow and dark, the



The Home of the Canterbury Weavers

Arbeit

Geschrieben für The Christian Science Monitor

IN ALLEN Zeitaltern hat es Menschen gegeben, die ihr Können in ungenügender Weise in den Dienst der Menschheit stellten. Dieses hohe Ideal, das in liebevollem Dienst für das Wohl anderer zum Ausdruck kommt, sollte eigentlich als Norm für das menschliche Wirken angenommen werden. Es muss jedoch leider festgestellt werden, dass die meisten Sterblichen weit davon entfernt sind. Durch Furcht und irrtümliche Lebensanschauungen hat sich die Menschheit größtenteils zu niedrigem und selbststügendem Streben verleiten lassen, und als Folge dieser falschen Grundlag des Lebens und Handelns haben sich im Laufe der Weltgeschichte Krieg und Streit mit ihren verheerenden Einflüssen in regelmäßigen Zeiträumen wiederholt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat gekommen, um diese falsche Lebensauffassung zu berichtigen und die Menschheit dadurch von ihrer selbstauferlegten Knechtschaft zu erlösen. Sie tut es, indem sie die Lehren des grössten aller Christen, Jesus von Nazareth, in die Erinnerung bringt und diesem Zeitalter jene lebenspendenden Elemente des Christentums wiedergibt, die scheinbar verloren gegangen waren. Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat der Welt die wahre geistige Bedeutung der Heiligen Schrift von neuem enthüllt und damit das menschliche Denken für eine höhere geistige Erfahrung erweckt und zu edlerer Wachsamkeit aufgerufen.

Service is going on, the organ sounding melodiously as we stroll over the lawn through the mouldering, ivy-softened ruins of the Augustine Monastery, revelling in view after view of the cathedral, serene and graceful through the trees. To make the scene a greater treasure in one's memory the Canterbury bells chime the four quarters, followed by the deep bell striking the hour. Surely melody, richer tones do not exist. They leave one longing for more and trying in vain to recall the exact sound of their haunting sweetness.

We finally enter the Cathedral and, as the service draws to a close, we sit in the rear of the long nave. The choir is singing the Nunc Dimittis, the voices rising clearly to the vaulted roof and echoing from clerestory, transept, choir, and chapel, in tones of heavenly praise.

We step back into the bright sunshine, but from that dim historic interior we have carried with us the spirit of the ages. Perhaps at any moment now we may meet upon the narrow way Dan Chaucer traveling in the goodly company of a "very purfit gentil knight" and the racy "wyf of Bath."

wenn Selbstsucht, Furcht vor Armut und schmutzige Gewinnsucht durch gültige Freundschaft, Demut, Selbstlosigkeit und grössere Liebe ersetzt werden!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, dass Gott Geist ist und dass der Mensch. Sein Bild und Gleichnis (wie im ersten Kapitel des ersten Buches Mose geschrieben steht), geistig ist. Daraus ergibt sich der Schluss, dass sich jede Tätigkeit dieses Ebenbildes oder dieser Idee Gottes notwendigerweise innerhalb des Bereiches und unter der Leitung Gottes befindet. Der Mensch kann sich also in Wirklichkeit nur mit jener reichlichen oder geistigen Arbeit befassen, die von Gott vergeben wird, und er ist Gott allein verantwortlich für diese Arbeit, nicht nur auf Grund des Verhältnisses von Vater und Sohn sondern auch von Arbeitgeber und Arbeitnehmer. Der Mensch erhält seine Arbeit von Gott, und das Wesen dieser Arbeit ist göttlich. Diese Lehren stimmen genau mit denen des Meisters überein, der deutlich sagte: "Der Sohn kann nichts von sich selber tun, sondern was er sieht den Vater tun; denn was dieser tut, das tut gleicherweise auch der Sohn."

In ihrem Werke, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 518), sagt Mary Baker Eddy: "Die geistig Reichen helfen den Armen in einer grossen Bruderschaft, und alle haben dasselbe Prinzip oder denselben Vater, und gesegnet ist der Mensch, der seines Bruders Not sieht und ihr abhilft und das eigene Gute in dem des andern sucht." Wie wunderbar würde unsere Welt sein, wenn unsere tägliche Arbeit wirklich von selbstloser Hingabe und dem Geist des Dienens für andere durchdrungen wäre! Und wieviel grösser und köstlicher würde unser Lohn sein durch die Gewissheit, dass unsere Arbeit etwas wirklich und dauernd Gutes für die Menschheit und die Welt vollbracht hat, als wenn wir ihn in vermehrten materiellen Gütern und menschlicher Ehre suchen! Glücklicherweise ist der Mensch, der seine Arbeit als die Entfaltung des geistig Guten im Dienste anderer erkennen gelernt hat, im Dienste ihres Wohles, ihres geistigen Fortschrittes. Er wird seinen sogenannten materiellen Lohn dann einfach als Neben-Ergebnis ansehen und nicht als den eigentlichen Zweck seiner Arbeit oder das eigentliche Ziel seines Strebens. Und dabei würde er beweisen, dass alle seine materiellen Bedürfnisse überreichlich gedeckt werden, und zwar auf ebenso natürliche

Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOWN through the ages there may be pointed out certain characters who have unselfishly contributed their life's talents for the good of humanity. This lofty ideal, manifested in loving service for the benefit of others, might indeed be taken as a standard for human activity. It is sad, however, to note that such has not been the case with the great multitude of mortals. Through fear and a mistaken sense of life, mankind has for the most part set out in a quest for sordid and selfish ends; and, ever and anon throughout the world's history, we see great cataclysms of human strife and of war periodically recurring, as a result of this false basis of life and living.

Reversing this erroneous concept of life, Christian Science has come to release mankind from its self-imposed bondage, by pointing again to the teachings of the master-Christian, Jesus of Nazareth, and bringing back to this age those life-giving elements of Christianity, which were seemingly lost. Christian Science has brought again to the world the true, spiritual import of the Scriptures, awakening human thought to higher spiritual experience and nobler outlook. As the student of this Science begins to apprehend the deeper meanings of life, the spiritual laws underlying all the phenomena of God, the relationship of man to God, and man to man, even as Jesus taught, there is also gained a right realization of all human activity, and of the blessedness and joyousness of work. "I am among you as he that serveth," are golden words of the Master, fraught with wondrous meaning. And how truly they beckon onward, in their lesson to us, to unselfed endeavor and accomplishment! Again, said he, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin." To Jesus, work was not drudgery but, rather, a privilege and a source of joy. What a transformation must indeed, and in fact always does, take place in the life-work of the true follower of the Christ, when self-seeking, fear of poverty, and the sordidness of selfish gain are superseded by the gentle attributes of joy, humility, selflessness, and greater love!

Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit, and that man, His image and likeness (according to the first chapter of Genesis) is spiritual. It therefore necessarily follows that every activity of this image, or idea, of God must be within the realm and under the government of God. Man, then, in reality can be engaged only in such righteous or spiritual activity as God bestows. Not only is man accountable to God alone, by reason of the divine relationship of parent and offspring, but also as employer and employee. Man's work is given him of God; and the nature of this work is divine. These teachings are in exact accord with those of the Master, who clearly taught that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for

Weise, wie die Lillen auf dem Felde in ihre Schönheit und ihren Duft gehüllt sind.

Wenn wir dies klar einsehen, werden wir niemals entmutigt sein. Vielmehr werden wir mit immer grösserer Ausdauer vorwärtsdringen in dem Bewusstsein, dass Gott das Gedeihen gibt. Nur das Gute, das aus einem rechten Beweggrund hervorgeht, ist bleibend und dauernd. Gutes dieser Art kann nicht verkleinert werden oder verloren gehen. Und wenn es auch noch manchmal Zeiten der Entmutigung zu geben scheint, so können wir doch in solchen dunklen Stunden stets der Ermahnung der Heiligen Schrift eingedenk bleiben: "Lass dein Schreien und Weinen und die Tränen deiner Augen; denn deine Arbeit wird wohl belohnt werden, spricht der Herr." Ein steter Ansporn für den Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft ist jenes wunderbare Leben selbstloser Hingabe an eine gute Sache, das von der Entdeckerin und Begründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, gelebt wurde, die unverzagt inmitten aller scheinbaren Hindernisse folgende Worte äussern konnte (Gedichte, S. 13):

"Mein Beten sei, stets Gutes tun
Allen, für Dich,
Ein Opfer reiner Lieb', wo nun
Gott führet mich."

Beautiful Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are many things that make
My heart beat high for beauty's sake:

The pelting freshness of the rain;
Green sprays across the window-pane;
The vine that climbs a skyward ledge,
Dark dangling grapes; the yellow sedge
That rings a pool of lapis blue;
Bare stems where once red roses grew;
A sun-flecked wall when noon is bright;
A chintz-hung room by candle-light.

Such common things must ever make
My heart give thanks for beauty's sake.

Margaret Ashmun.

what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," on page 518, its author, Mary Baker Eddy, says: "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." How wonderful would this world of ours be if our daily work were truly attuned to unselfed devotion and labor for others! Instead of seeking a reward of material increase or personal glory, how great and how priceless would our real wages be in the satisfaction of knowing that our work has brought about some real and lasting good to humanity and to the world! Happy is that one who has found his work to be the unfolding of spiritual good for the sake of others—for their happiness and enlightenment. Then would that individual see the material, so-called compensation to be simply a by-product, and not the principal goal of one's career, or an end to be attained. And, too, he would prove the supply of all needed "creature comforts" to be indeed abundant. This would follow as spontaneously as the beauty and fragrance with which the lilies of the field are clothed.

Realizing this, let us never be discouraged in our work; but, rather, let us press onward with greater and greater steadfastness, knowing always that it is God who gives the increase. That which abides, that which is permanent, is the good that is the resultant of a right motive. Such good cannot be obscured or lost. And even though there may seem to come, sometimes, moments of discouragement, we can remember even in these dark times, the Scriptural admonition: "Refrain thy voice from weeping, and thine eyes from tears: for thy work shall be rewarded, saith the Lord." Always an inspiration to the student of Christian Science is that beautiful life of unselfed devotion to a righteous endeavor, which was manifested by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who, undaunted amid all seeming obstacles, could give utterance to such words as these (Poems, p. 13):

"My prayer, some daily good to do
To Thine, for Thee;
An offering pure of Love, whereto
God leadeth me."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

The Price of Liberty

THERE is one aspect of the present Near Eastern situation which is not generally recognized but which is worth noticing and remembering. The victory of the Turks is the first success that the forces of autocracy have won since the Allies overthrew German militarism on the battlefield at the end of 1918. Everywhere in Europe proper, democracy is now triumphant. In every European state except Russia the people ultimately control their governments. Despite the international rivalry and hatred which delays economic recovery for the moment, the primary object of the Great War, the overthrow of the absolutist system in Europe, which menaced freedom everywhere, and the substitution therefor of popular government, has been triumphantly achieved.

But the victory of the Turks, especially if it results in their re-entry into Europe, means the turning of the tide. The Turkish system of government is the very embodiment of autocracy and militarism. The Islamic religion is fundamentally militarist in its teaching, and the primary function of the Caliph is to lead the faithful in their holy wars against the infidel. The Young Turk revolution was proclaimed to the outside world as a democratic triumph, and possibly some of its more enlightened leaders may have meant it. But within an extraordinarily short time the autocratic tradition had reasserted itself and Turkey became once more a purely militarist government. Practically without hesitation, and certainly without provocation, when the great struggle between freedom and reaction was joined, it threw itself into the war on the Prussian side.

There is, however, another great reactionary movement in Eastern Europe, though it came to a head before the Armistice. That is the Bolshevik system in Russia. Under cover of an attack on capitalism, and an attempt to create a system which will protect the worker from the undoubted evils of the present economic order, the Bolsheviks have erected a purely despotic system of government. Whole classes of the community are disfranchised, political opposition is forbidden under pain of death or exile, and the electoral method of the Soviet is such that it puts absolute and permanent power into the hands of the Communist Party machine. As Lenin and Trotsky would be the first to admit, the whole basis of the Bolshevik régime is autocratic. The purpose of the theorists who started the movement was to save and mold the people in spite of themselves. And it is this autocratic idea which is the one element in the Communist experiment which so far seems to have undergone no change, since the Bolshevik revolution overthrew the democratic revolution and put the Constituent Assembly out of business by force in October, 1917.

It is an old saying that birds of a feather flock together, and it is, perhaps, natural that Moscow and Angora, both champions of the absolutist system, both militarist in their methods, should have steadily drifted into an alliance during the last few years. None the less, the significance of this alliance and its bearing upon the problem of the Straits, ought to be realized by every lover of liberty. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance, and unless the freedom-loving peoples are awake during the weeks and months in which the future of the Near East is being settled, they may find things done that it will cost them dear to undo.

The seeds of the Great War were laid during the years 1864 and 1870, when Bismarck utilized the military power of Prussia to annex part of Denmark, to expel Austria from the German Confederation, and to impose union on Germany, under a militarist and autocratic constitution, by a successful war upon France. Impressed by the success of the Bismarckian method, and educated for a generation in the Bismarckian tradition, the German people acquiesced in leaving the control of foreign policy to the Emperor and his advisers and responded to every demand for fresh expenditure on armaments, until the military and diplomatic tension grew so great that it exploded in the great struggle between the democratic and the autocratic concepts of government in 1914.

The most important question in the present crisis in the Near East is whether the civilized world is going to allow the victorious militarists of Angora and of Moscow to close the Straits of the Dardanelles (and incidentally to reopen the Balkan question) and thereby to gain absolute control over the whole of eastern Europe and central Asia—to organize, oppress, and indoctrinate as they please. If the civilized powers do thus surrender control to triumphant militarism, that militarism will develop along the lines of its own being, as inevitably as did Prussianized Germany. It will gradually build up a reactionary militarist power which it will take the civilized world a mighty struggle to overthrow. The question of whether that is to be necessary is being decided now. The present situation is, of course, largely the product of the folly, the greed, and the indifference of the civilized nations. But they have a last-hour chance of retrieving the position by uniting to insist on a fair and farsighted solution of the Straits and the Near Eastern questions which will secure control of the international highway and protection of oppressed minorities to civilization as a whole, instead of leaving the two chief exponents of absolutism and autocracy in the post-war world absolute masters of the situation.

THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH says that it has been dreamed that some day Americans will know as much about their government as they know about baseball, and comments that "the millennialist element is always with us." What is the use of discouraging optimism, though?

THE truth that people usually see what they go forth hoping to see has found new exemplification in the

divergent reports of European public opinion recently made to the United States by two senators just back from "over there." Senator Caraway of Arkansas is a Democrat—a Wilson Democrat, to be explicit. An earnest advocate of the League of Nations, he feels, as do many others, that with refusal to enter the League the United States proved itself so recreant to its duty to humanity, so disloyal to the Allies with whom it had been joined in the war for the defense of humanity, that it could expect nothing but the contempt and the dislike of Europe. And so the Senator reported, in language possibly beneath the senatorial standard of dignity, that "all Europe is cussin' America." Probably the Senator could not understand why Europe should not "cuss" America for having failed to join in with the plan for harmonious co-operation for the maintenance of peace which was formulated by an American President and has been accepted by fifty-one nations—with the United States holding out against it. Being unable to see how Europe could condone such an abandonment, Senator Caraway saw, and reported, evidences of European hatred on every hand.

But Senator Ladd of North Dakota, having traveled on the same commission with the Arkansas, visiting the same points, talking to the same people, failed to find this world-wide hostility. Senator Ladd is a Republican, though he is in the Senate largely by grace of the Non-Partisan League, which to the Republican Party, as a whole, is anathema. However much he may believe in that league, he is strenuously opposed to the one which President Wilson formulated and which politicians destroyed. So feeling, he did not find in Europe any particular hostility to the United States as a Nation of broken promises and repudiated pledges. Only in France did he discern any indications of antipathy, and, according to his interviewer, "he contrasted the attitude of German and Austrian taxi-cab drivers, waiters, and the like to that of the French at Paris." A frightful contrast no doubt! But travelers more blasé than Senator Ladd will assure him that it will take more than a League of Nations to make the attitude of the Paris waiter and cocher other than truculent and terrifying to the American tourist.

What lesson is to be learned from these divergent views of travelers so far above the average man in acumen and astuteness that their neighbors have honored them with election to the United States Senate? Merely the oft-taught one that human testimony is always fallible, often utterly untrustworthy. Just as the evidence of the senses must be rejected when they would make us believe that the sun revolves about the earth, or that a rainbow has true substance, so the testimony of the human mind must always be tested and qualified by knowledge of all the factors that go to distort vision.

However, philosophizing on the variant views which an Arkansas planter and a North Dakota college professor bring home from Europe may be but flat, stale, and unprofitable. The fact that they went over to advance the cause of an "Inter-Parliamentary Union" is of more importance. The more frequently interchange of views with the establishment of personal relations between the lawmakers of all lands is made possible, the more rapidly provincial prejudices and narrow national antagonisms will be eradicated.

WERE it permissible, under the unwritten code of international law and practice, to refer to a commission made up of unbiased and unprejudiced oceanographers, meteorologists, and hydrographers, the issue raised by Professor Berget of France touching the future course of the Gulf Stream, the layman might decline all further responsibility in the matter. But when there exists, as in the present case, so great a diversity of opinion among students and scholars, and when all those competent to form a reliable opinion seem inclined to express their views publicly, the possibility of impaneling a jury diminishes almost to the vanishing point.

The issues presented separate themselves logically, and thus separated leave for discussion and decision two interesting questions. The first is as to whether or not the alleged diversion of the Gulf Stream, which it is claimed is taking place by the narrowing of the channel between the Florida Keys and the West Indies, will seriously affect the climate of Europe, and particularly that of Great Britain and France. The second is as to whether or not the filling-in work now under way on the Florida East Coast Railway, which extends for a hundred miles or thereabouts across the coral reefs of Key West, will or can influence the course and destination of the Gulf Stream.

It is upon these two issues, simple enough in themselves, though possibly important, that the experts seem to disagree. Despite the apprehensions of Professor Berget, some American observers and students insist that the influence of the Gulf Stream on the climate of European countries, even those contiguous to it, is negligible, and that along the shores nearest to it the temperature could never be raised by it more than a degree or two. But the confusion is increased by the American claim that the filling-in process along the Keys can in no way affect the course of the current. Charts and figures are presented in support of this view, and the reader is told that nothing that may be interposed by human ingenuity or craftsmanship can possibly alter the course which has been marked by a combination of air currents, the action of the earth, and possibly by the influence of the moon.

Observers and hydrographers have supplied almost unlimited literature dealing more or less learnedly with the origin and course of the Gulf Stream, and it is a little

What People See

confusing to the uninitiated layman to learn that now, with the store of evidence at hand, so little seems to be actually known about a subject concerning which common knowledge apparently abounded. But out of all the discussion there may be evolved a better understanding, even by those who have been inclined to observe with thought the supposed relations of cause and effect, of what may one time be accepted as an immutable and unchanging law.

HOWEVER events may shape themselves or be shaped in that black Levantine imbroglio, which fills the center

of the stage of the day's interest, the repercussion in India cannot but be such as heavily to increase the burden which Great Britain bears there. If, against all hoping, actual warfare results, with the Turk facing England as his chief, if not, indeed, his sole real antagonist, then assuredly would follow promptly a virulent growth of anti-British agitation, wherever among the 320,000,000 peoples of that great peninsula dwell any considerable number of Muhammadans. If, to take the better outlook, with no further combat, negotiation and diplomacy (and the wretched cross-currents of allied ambitions) should win for the Turk any large measure of fulfillment of his demands, then British prestige suffers badly. And it is to be remembered that the East is that corner of the big world where prestige counts for so much that one may as well write it down "most" and be done with it.

Looking for the moment only at the Indian facet in the now red-burning stone of international affairs, nothing could be more regrettable than the present Near Eastern situation. Come peace or war, it seems bound to spell yet another, if not even the worst, of those unforeseen incidents which have so sadly handicapped the carrying through of England's splendid but difficult experiment in her vast Asiatic dependency. There was the Amritsar affair, with its subsequent delay in any official rebuke of General O'Dwyer. There was the Caliphate flareup. There was the Moplah outbreak. That all of these happenings set back the clock of the Dyrarchy reform is beyond question, of course; two of the three events, indeed, certainly combined to bring about an unnatural union of Hindu and Muhammadan, to the immensely increased worry of the powers that be. Now, with Amritsar receding in the native perspective (though still recalled bitterly and often)—with the brothers Ali jailed and the Caliphate movement proportionately quiescent—with the Moplah revolt broken and the troublesome pieces swept up—here comes the spectacular success of Kemal Pasha to scatter who knows what sparks of unrest or worse through all the dry grass of a fanaticism hereditary to 80,000,000 Moslem Indians.

Already there have been meetings—Calcutta, Ahmedabad, and where not else—with resolutions enthusiastically passed not only to congratulate the Turkish leader, but also to protest against the preventive moves England has taken in the Straits and at the Porte. Tiny streams of water are trickling through the dykes. The little holes must be plugged instantly and well, or the break will follow.

LORD BEAVERBROOK, the energetic Canadian who is showing as great activity in journalism as he formerly exhibited in the financial world, has come forward with a revolutionary suggestion for the abolishment of all "bank holidays," and raises the question whether there are not too many days of the year in which the British workers are idle. He is particularly concerned with what he feels is a danger that the export trade upon which Great Britain depends so largely may suffer from the competition of countries where longer hours and fewer holidays prevail, and urges that in the coming struggle for world markets the nation with the lowest costs of production is bound to have an advantage. Holding that idle days may limit the national output, he regards each day lost from productive effort as decreasing industrial efficiency.

Whether the conservative British public will incline to change its ways and limit the number of its holidays, is somewhat doubtful. The tendency has been rather in the opposite direction, with organized labor showing a strong desire for the 44-hour week, and in many trades there has been an insistent demand for a five-day week. It is claimed by some labor leaders that by adopting the Saturday holiday employment would be found for many idle workers, and it is also alleged that the average factory hand could, if his holiday depended upon it, increase his activity so as to produce as much in five days as he now does in five and one-half. These arguments are mutually destructive, since if the labor output were as large under the five-day régime, there would be no need for additional workers. There is, however, something to be said from the point of view that efficient production is not so much a matter of arduous labor, as it is of a combination of skilled contented workers and improved machinery. Reports of impartial experts have shown that the greatest drawback to industrial efficiency is inadequate plant equipment and inferior management. In these cases the abolition of a few holidays would not seem likely to be of much benefit.

A more important consideration is that of the morale of the workers, as affected by the curtailment of their days of recreation. The old concept of the "economic man," who performed mechanically his day's task, is no longer held. It is generally recognized that satisfaction with wages, hours of work, and other employment conditions, is an important factor in maintaining a large output at a minimum cost. While the "eat, drink, and be merry" policy of some misguided labor unions has fortunately not found general acceptance, it is easy to see how an interference with holiday privileges might provoke resentment that, reflected in diminished effort, would more than overbalance the slight gain from a few more working days.

Indian Reaction to Kemalism

Are There Too Many Holidays?

Editorial Notes

IF ALL the observations, some of them passed over as commonplace, of daily life were given practical effect, a good many problems would be solved. In the face of a coal famine, what suggestion of the useful conservation of heat is to be found in this reminiscence of Alexander Graham Bell, published in The Outlook by George Kennan:

At one time, I remember, his attention was drawn to the waste of heat that results from the burning of fuel in open fireplaces. He at once began a series of experiments to show how great this waste is and to prove that most of the lost heat might be conserved. One afternoon he took me up into the attic of his house to show me a wool-packed tank holding a hundred gallons or more of water whose temperature had been raised to 165 degrees by the conserved heat of an ordinary kerosene lamp burning in a room two or three stories below.

Our British cousins, still devoted to the cheerful but ineffective grate-fire, might well consider this.

THOUGH latest news reports indicate that the Russian ruble is still falling in value, it is not generally known that a brave attempt was made at the beginning of this year to stabilize Russian currency. The expedient employed was surprisingly simple. It just consisted of omitting four zeros from the end of the figure printed on each note. At the same time the bills carried the legend: "One ruble of the issue of 1922 is equivalent to 10,000 rubles of all previous issues, and must be accepted at this rate in all public and private transactions." It need hardly be said that had Russia not been in a state of financial chaos because of the continued issuance of ever-falling paper currency such a procedure would never have been tolerated. As it was, however, the people had got so used to seeing the value of the ruble fall that they thought remarkably little of the change.

PROBABLY no single one of the users of the 75,000,000 special delivery stamps sold last year in the United States gave a thought to the bitter struggle waged in the early eighties before this public convenience was finally approved by Congress. The bill embodying virtually all the features of the stamps as at present in use was introduced in December, 1883, and was enacted into law on March 4, 1885. In the months intervening, however, it was subjected to the roughest kind of treatment, several times being on the verge of final rejection, the opponents of the plan being apparently immovably convinced that there was some political move behind it. Like many great reforms it triumphed, but if only some way could be found to convert those stubborn oppositional efforts to good purpose, what wonderful progress would be made.

MEETING of the third annual conference organized by the Industrial Welfare Society at Balliol College, Oxford, was marked by the receipt of a message from its president, the Duke of York, which struck a keynote of a new sense of things in the world's thought. The message read in part:

In the midst of much distraction in world affairs it is surely a hopeful sign that we in this country are giving heed to those many vital matters which are concerned with the human rather than the mechanical side of industry.

It is a remarkable fact that the field of operations of this society has been extended so rapidly since the armistice that there are now in the neighborhood of a thousand of the larger British firms with officially recognized welfare activities.

FOLK in America would do well to recall at this time the prohibition experiences of Nova Scotia. In this province dry legislation was enacted by its Parliament in 1910 as a result of widespread agitation. The reform proved a great success, but last fall a campaign was started for the passage of a "light wine and beer" bill. Fortunately for the main issue the proponents of this reversal of policy served the public with such a glaring propaganda that its real object was perceived, and when the so-called beer bill came before Parliament, its sponsors could not find a single supporter. Thus it may be seen that the present experience of the United States is not unique. After all, the efforts of evil are very similar in Peking or Peru, in Mozambique or Labrador.

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS records an instance of a man sentenced to prison for ten days, fined \$100 and deprived of his license for driving an automobile while drunk, and adds, "The punishment is not excessive, either." Of course it isn't; it could have been doubled and still be light for the offense. Unfortunately, however, the administration of such punishment does not touch the purveyors of the liquor which was the cause of the trouble. As long as they go scot free, the mere punishment of a man here and there will not do much toward actually remedying matters.

WHEN Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton made his peace appeal at the unveiling of a war memorial at Ashton-under-Lyne, England, he voiced a sentiment which will find a responsive echo in the hearts of countless thousands in every quarter of the globe.

The boys we are commemorating did not die for repatriations; nor for Mesopotamia; nor even for Jerusalem. They hoped to kill war.

That was the high ideal which served as the only supporting inspiration of many in those awful days of the world-wide conflict. It must not be forgotten now.

WHEN it is remembered that the International Longfellow Society was founded for the purpose of restoring and perpetuating Longfellow's home at Portland, Me., it is cause for regret that a mortgage still hangs over the property and that it has no endowment for the future. The society's president has sent out an appeal for funds, every contributor to become a life member and to receive a dainty leather-bound edition of some one of Longfellow's poems. Such an appeal will surely meet an immediate and a free response.

THE Prohibition Party in Michigan is against the Volstead Act! But only in the direction of eliminating even the one-half of one per cent. May their tribe increase!